

WIDE PROTESTS
MEET DRY LAW
CHANGE POLICYEpiscopal Churchmen Deny
Temperance Society View
Is That of DenominationENFORCEMENT OF LAW
CALLED VITAL DEMANDRobert E. Corradini Challenges
the Empringham Report and
Cites Prohibition's Gain

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Outstanding clergy and lay members of the Episcopal Church here continue to express disapproval of the recent report of the Protestant Episcopal Church Temperance Society calling for modification of the prohibition laws. Following the expression by the Rt. Rev. Charles P. Anderson, bishop of Chicago, declaring that the society has no official standing and cannot represent the church in its views, others have made similar statements.

The Rev. William C. DeWitt, dean of the Western Theological Seminary here, said, "The statement of the Church Temperance Society is not representative of the church as a whole. I am opposed to any change in the Volstead Act, looking toward relaxation in enforcement work."

Mrs. George Mason, president of the Women's Auxiliary of the Episcopal Church in Chicago, having chapters in 100 parishes, said: "It is commonly reported that prohibition has done much harm to young people, but I believe that with continued education the law can be effectively enforced. The statement does not represent the views of the women of the church, in my opinion, and should not be taken too seriously."

Benefit of Prohibition
Mrs. Hermon B. Butler, president of the Chicago Y. W. C. A. and prominent in Episcopalian activities here, said: "The statement of the Church Temperance Society was uncalled for. While prohibition may have done some harm to certain groups, its benefits cannot be measured. I certainly believe that the women of the church would oppose any effort to modify it. The movement to bring back light wines and beer is merely a preliminary step toward bringing back the open saloon."

The Rev. Harold L. Bowen, rector of St. Peter's Church, said: "The Church Temperance Society has no authority to speak for the church as a whole and therefore I prefer not to express an opinion on its statement." The Rev. L. C. Ferguson, rector of St. Stephen's Church, said: "I am heartily in sympathy with the ideal of prohibition, but the law as presently enforced is unworkable. It has made misery for many and criminals of others."

Problem in Enforcement
In a statement supplementing an earlier expression, Dr. George C. Stewart, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church at Evanston, a suburb, formerly president of the Alumni Association of Northwestern University, and who is widely acclaimed as a leader, said, "I am opposed to any modification of the Volstead Act. The problem is one of enforcement only. If the states would give the Federal Government complete support in this regard, it would be a comparatively easy matter. As for modification, erroneous reports have been circulated to indicate prohibition is a failure."

"No person is capable of advocating modification of the prohibition or

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How French Debt Mission Failed

France is about to make a second attempt to negotiate a settlement of its debt with the United States. Its first attempt proved futile. And, while the fact itself is known, the conflicting reports issued when the negotiations were in progress prevented a clear idea being gained of the conduct of the negotiations. An engrossing story of these negotiations has come from the pen of Stéphane Lauzanne, editor of *Le Matin* and contributor to French periodicals, who accompanied the mission under Joseph Caillaux when it went to Washington in the autumn of last year. Kcen, observer, and of a humorous turn, he has some illuminating things to say about the negotiations. The story which appeared in *Les Echos Libres*, will be printed in the *Monitor* in three parts, the first of which is given below.

Bain News Service
STEPHANE LAUZANNEEditor of Paris Paper Gives an Engrossing
Account of the Negotiations in Washington—
Game of Bluff and How It Was Played

By STEPHANE LAUZANNE

On Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1925, at 11 o'clock in the evening, the *Steamship Paris*, king of the French merchant fleet, cleared the harbor of Le Havre, carrying toward the United States America Caesar and his delegation—M. Caillaux and his delegation. There is always some feeling of emotion in seeing the vessel which carries you leave the shore; it seems that the fatherland is leaving, together with the land. But Caillaux experienced no emotion. Standing in the forward gangway he cast a rapid glance over the thousands of little lights, which, in the direction of Sainte-Adresse, pricked the dark night, and over the long slope of gas-light which, in the direction of Trouville, streaked the somber horizon. And, agitated, prancing, trembling, laughing aloud, and speaking strongly, he shouted:

"My council of guardians, where is my council of guardians?"

The council of guardians of M. Caillaux was the eight members of

Parliament with whom the disturbed solitude of the Government of the Republic had surrounded him. Four senators: Henry Bérenger, Fernand Chapsal, Louis Dausset, Paul Dupuy. Four deputies: Vincent Auriol, Lucien Lamoureux, Maurice Bokanowski, the Marquis de Chambrun. Varied colors of the political rainbow. Among them are bright red, pale pink, indigo and grayish. There was seriousness, pleasant gravity and indifference. There was north, south, Parisian and colonial.

Members of the Mission
In a general way the solid element was represented by the Senate: Bérenger loves hard work and austere statistics; M. Chapsal is the author of innumerable commercial treaties; M. Dupuy possesses thoughtfulness and judgment; and if M. Dausset is afflicted with an impulse which always makes him break off conversations at the moment

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CZECHS DRAW
NEARER RUSSIADe Jure Recognition to Be
Given Soon—First of Little
Entente States to Act

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
PRAGUE (By Mail to London, Feb. 6).—The long-forecasted Czech de jure recognition of the Soviet Government awaits only technical details concerning the wording of the note and may follow within the next few days. Dr. Eduard Beneš, foreign minister of the Czechoslovakia by this step will become the first member of the Little Entente to recognize Russia and this opens a new field of discussion at the forthcoming conference of the Little Entente.

It may be assumed that the traditional stand of the Little Entente that its members are free to pursue individual policies toward the Soviet Government will be reaffirmed. Other important matters to come before the conference are the attitude toward the Hungarian forgeries and the approaching Geneva disarmament gathering.

With regard to the former, Dr. Beneš said the Little Entente would indicate that it bore Hungary no hostility, but at the same time it would be firm in demanding that the forgeries be completely cleared up. Poland's entry into the Little Entente is not, and is likely never to be, an issue at the conference of this body. What, however, is worth watching is the growing Czech-Polish rapprochement leading toward a Czech-Polish economic union.

Dr. Beneš is noncommittal, declaring the scheme is still purely theoretical, but nevertheless it could be inferred that he would place nothing in the way of such a nonpolitical union when the time approached for its consummation.

Nor would Dr. Beneš regard unfavorably the wider plan to unite economically eventually all the Balkans and Central Europe, excluding in Europe only the larger states such as Italy, Russia, Germany, Great Britain and France. This step would mark the half-way stage toward a realization of a united Europe.

Dr. Beneš would never agree to any form of Danubian federation, or of succession states. This would smack of reshaping the old Austro-Hungarian monarchy, to which in any form the Czechs would never consent.

The Monitor correspondent gathered from Dr. Beneš that Czechoslovakia and the Little Entente's attitude toward disarmament is that they are prepared to follow the lead of the larger nations and Dr. Beneš's personal support of the disarmament endeavors may be counted on at Geneva.

KING TO HOLD LEVEES
LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP).—Announcement was made tonight that the King will hold levees at St. James' Palace on Tuesday, Feb. 23, and Tuesday, March 2.

ARMS CONFERENCE PUT BACK
GENEVA, Feb. 6 (AP).—President Scialoja of the League of Nations Council today officially postponed the preparatory disarmament meeting from Feb. 15 to a date to be fixed at the March session of the Council.

PROHIBITION REGIME
CHANGES ASKED FOR
IN SMOOT MEASUREBill Sponsored by Administration
Reaches Congress—Calls
for Separate Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP).—Several changes in the present prohibition régime, including a proposal to create a new and separate prohibition bureau, were sponsored in Congress today by the Administration.

The bill for a prohibition bureau, ranking with other bureaus in the Treasury Department, was introduced by Reed Smoot, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee with the backing of Treasury officials. At present the prohibition forces are under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Introduction of the Smoot bill followed disclosure that Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, also was preparing to ask for amendment of the Volstead Act, presumably to provide a new scale of penalties and differentiate between the bootlegger and the small consumer of liquor.

Almost at the same time, a house committee gave its approval to a bill placing prohibition agents under the civil service regulations. Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of prohibition enforcement, endorsed the measure, and both wets and dries in Congress supported it.

The new prohibition bureau proposed under the Smoot bill would have at its head a commissioner receiving \$10,000 a year.

AIRMEN CONGRATULATED

By Special Cable

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 6.—At a luncheon here the United States Ambassador, Edwin W. Morgan, conveyed to the Spanish airmen Frank B. Kellogg's cable of congratulations from President Coolidge and the American Government. The aviators are proceeding to Montevideo Feb. 9.

More Than 1,500,000
aliens have entered the United States illicitly!

Only 475 Men
Are Guarding
6000 Miles of Border

How Congress has erected a barrier against immigration without providing men and money to guard it, is shown in a series of articles, the first of which will appear

Monday's
MONITOR

FRANCE WISHES
POLAND TO HAVE
COUNCIL SEATConversation Between Briand
and Von Hoesch Over
League Entry

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 6.—Next Monday Germany will demand admission into the League of Nations, according to an intimation given by the German Ambassador, Dr. Leopold von Hoesch, to Aristide Briand, French Prime Minister. The conversations at the Quai d'Orsay respecting procedure and the consequences of this démarche are considered of exceptional importance. Dr. von Hoesch has notified his Government of the precise disposition of the French Minister.

M. Briand has always held that the entrance of Germany into the League was a necessary step for the unification of Europe, and one reason given for the postponement of the disarmament conference was the desire of having Germany as a member of the League of Nations. There has been a strange reversal of attitudes since the days when Germany was anxious to enter the League and the Allies were seeking excuses to keep Germany out. The tables were turned, and it was the Allies who were anxious to have Germany in the League, while Germany affected reluctance, and only consented after League on the persuasion and the promises of the Allies.

Germany Still Hesitant
Even in recent days there has been hesitation on the part of Germany, as is anticipated, the German note is sent on Monday, the Secretary of the League of Nations should be able to make an official communication on Tuesday to the ambassadors and ministers of the various powers sitting on the Council who are at Berne. M. Briand now, and therefore the Ambassador will act for him. Probably other nations will follow this example and a meeting will be held in Switzerland toward the end of the week under the presidency of Vittorio Scialoja.

The Council should then, in conformity with the rules of the League, convene an extraordinary session of the Assembly. A full session will be held at the beginning of March at the same time as the ordinary session of the Council. It is possible therefore to fulfill the formalities quickly and to permit the disarmament conference to be called the first week in May as is generally agreed. But one question of some delicacy arises, which was discussed by Dr. von Hoesch and M. Briand. France does not object to offer a permanent seat on the Council of the League to Germany.

Status of Poland
But France desires that Poland should also be given a similar status. Thereupon other suggestions are made of allocating non-permanent seats to other nations. The Christian Science Monitor representative believes that there is no agreement yet on these matters. England is not convinced of the need of giving Poland a seat.

Germany would regard the giving

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REVIVAL OF BRITISH SHIP
INDUSTRY AIDS ALL OTHERSGlasgow Readily Adapts Itself to Changing Conditions—
Repairing Contracts Return to England

To try to get an unprejudiced picture at first hand of present-day industrial conditions in England and of the prospects for 1926 and the future, *The Christian Science Monitor* has sent a special representative to visit the principal manufacturing and exporting centers. His report will be contained in a series of nine articles, the first of which appears today.

By FRANK PLACHY JR.

GLASGOW, Jan. 26.—This trip might be called a modern voyage of discovery. The question, "Is England doing?" has been bandied about in the American press until incidents have actually occurred where orders which American buyers had intended to place with British manufacturers have gone to the Continent because the buyers had become convinced by what they had read that Britain is a back number industrially and not likely to again assume its former pre-eminence in world trade. The fact that the Jeremiah-toned newspaper reports were largely reprinted from certain London newspapers, where they had appeared for solely partisan reasons, meant little in measuring their effect on American minds thousands of miles away.

Glasgow makes a good starting point for a tour of this kind, first because it makes a good geographical center from which to work back to the industrial sections of northern England, and second because it is well to take the most depressed section first. No one disputes that two British industries, shipbuilding and coal mining, are facing serious difficulties. It is not so often remembered, however, that these industries face precisely similar situations in every country in the world. Both suffer from causes due to the war, which are in no sense localized, while coal mining is a world-wide industry. The industrial revolutions which have changed the face of industry several times during the past century, and the industry must reconcile itself to the fact that oil, itself a

PLAN SEARCHING
LAW INQUIRY IN
MASSACHUSETTSEnforcement and Criminal
Procedure Study Is to
Cover Many Factors

Plans for what will probably be

the most searching investigation thus far held into problems of law enforcement and criminal jurisprudence were announced by the Massachusetts Legislature today. Requests to appear before the committee on March 1 will be sent Monday to 80 persons: justices of the Supreme Court, the Superior Courts, municipal courts, district attorneys; members of the state judicial council, state officials, sheriffs, and private citizens.

The committee has before it several important reports on the situation, among them one presented by the Massachusetts Judicial Council, an impartial investigating body; annual recommendations of Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General; recommendations of Governor Fuller; and will have reports from the Attorney-General on investigation of several hundred cases of maladministration, filed by Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, and Herbert C. Wilson, Boston Police Commissioner.

Hearings for Entire Week

Hearings will be held morning, afternoon, and evening for the entire week of March 1, and it is probable that facts presented at that time will have an important bearing on the problem of law enforcement as reflected all over the United States. Widely separated points of view will be represented—those of the judge, the lawyer, the police officer, the state official, the legislator, the professor of law, the private citizen.

In a letter to be sent to the list of 80 prominent citizens next Monday the Joint Committee on the Judiciary will say:

"The Joint Committee on the Judiciary of the Legislature has one very serious problem (among others) before it this year, relative to the many bills which have to do with law enforcement; bills to increase penalties, to establish maximum and minimum sentences, to change existing principles of probation and parole, to limit discretionary powers of the district attorneys and of the judges."

"We are sending under separate cover many bills affecting the situation of law enforcement, and a report of the Governor and a report of the attorney-general."

"The Committee wants the advice of the best thought in the Commonwealth and has set aside the week beginning Monday, March 1, in which to hear as many of these matters as possible. The committee will be in public session in Room 222, State House, Tuesday at 10:30 a. m., and at 3:30 p. m. and at 7:30 p. m. on each succeeding morning, afternoon and evening, until everyone who has any advice or recommendations to make has had full opportunity to be heard."

"The committee will appreciate it if you will appear and give it the benefit of your knowledge and experience."

Among Those Invited
Arthur P. Rugg, chief justice, Supreme Judicial Court; Walter P.

(Continued on Page 13, Column 5)

With Detroit as Hub, Ford Plans
Buffalo, Boston, New York Airline

By the Associated Press

Lines of airways converging about Detroit as a hub and stretching out over the east are being mapped out by Henry Ford, it became known when William B. Mayo, chief engineer for the Ford Motor Company, told of the aviation plans of the motor manufacturer in an address before the conference of the engineering profession of Michigan at their closing session. Ford air lines are in operation connecting Detroit with Chicago and Cleveland.

Mr. Ford, the speaker told his audience, contemplates a line to Buffalo and another direct to Boston. Connecting lines are also planned from Buffalo to New York and Boston, taking in Springfield, Mass., Albany, and New Haven. A line from Detroit to Grand Rapids, Mich., is also part of the program.

The original plan of Mr. Ford, according to his chief engineer, was to establish a freight service between Detroit and Chicago for six months and then start carrying passengers. The line was established almost a year ago, and has functioned since without an accident, but the passenger service has not been inaugurated because it was held single-engine airplanes were not satisfactory for carrying passengers.

"We realized," Mr. Mayo said, "that people would ask, 'What would happen if the motor should stop?' As a result, we are to replace the present airplanes with those equipped with three motors. This will give them a flying radius of 15 to 25 miles, even if two motors should stop."

Transportation Men Indorse
Railway Women's OrganizationPurpose of New Association
Is to Promote Loyalty
and Teamwork

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Significant of the increasing recognition by transportation men of services rendered by women employees of railways, steamship lines and affiliated industries is the cordial indorsement that officials are giving to the Railway Business Women's Association of Chicago, now being formed.

Miss Cora Nelson, a secretary in the office here of the Western Trunk Line Committee, was elected president of the association at its most recent meeting, when 550 women were present. A few weeks ago, when organization plans were first discussed, 20 women were in attendance.

Organization of a nation-wide association of women, including those who are officers or employees of rail lines, steamship companies, the Pullman Company, associations and bureaus is projected, Miss Nelson stated in an interview.

In all railroad centers it is expected similar local groups will shortly be established. In St. Paul there is already an association known as the Railway Business Women's Association of the Twin Cities. Miss Alice R. Keller being president. This organization has 1000 members, it is learned here.

Has Purpose of Wide Scope

"The purpose of this association is to further social, educational and business interests of its members," Miss Nelson said. "It is to solidify loyalty, to stimulate interest in work and pride in all railroads; to inspire employees to put forth their best efforts for their own sake as much as for the sake of their railroad; and to provide entertainment, social affairs, and other forms of amusement with a view to bringing about friendly co-operation and teamwork."

"There is a great fascination in railroad and steamship work because of daily contacts with all industries and in turn with human nature. We want to develop throughout the country a finer, higher type of womanhood for this work and propose to spread a feeling of mutual regard so some day there will be a typical railroad woman who will have feminine charm and business judgment, too."

During 25 years women have been receiving increasing recognition for their usefulness in transportation work and a survey of membership of this association indicates that their services are not being unrewarded.

Miss Daisy Odell, one of the members, is in charge of all women in service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and travels widely with Chicago as headquarters.

Other Women Active in Field

Miss Ellen Raymond is agent here of the Green Bay and Western Railroad, and Miss Emma Bock is in charge of the travel department of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad here, it was commented, in citing specific cases where women are being recognized in this field.

A steamship company here has a woman traveling passenger agent. She is not located here now, but formerly operated from Chicago, it was explained.

Miss Emma Redel is secretary of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, and there are women railroad treasurers, too, said Miss Nelson.

Ralph Budd, president of the Great Northern Railroad, has given his indorsement to this comment, Miss Nelson stated.

"From the standpoint of a railway official I am much interested in the movement because it is one that is taking hold of the best of women employees and the association tends to improve them and the service they render. Railway women possess a charm of common understanding. A nation-wide organization will crystallize a profession of railway and steamship women that will do honor to our country."

F. H. Hamill, executive vice-president of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, highly indorsed the movement in his address at the last meeting of the association here where he was the principal speaker.

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BRITAIN PAYS
ITS TRIBUTE TO
AMERICAN CREWOfficial Reception Is Given
to Officers and Men of
President RooseveltPILOT ASSOCIATION
GIVES WALKING-STICKSir Philip Cunliffe-Lister Welcomes the Sailors in the
Name of King George

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., Feb. 6 (AP).—The British Government today paid official tribute to the gallantry of the American officers and seamen of the United States liner, President Roosevelt, who last week, at imminent risk to themselves, rescued the entire crew of the British steamer Antiope, lying helpless and disabled in the Atlantic.

The President Roosevelt, savior of the crew of the British steamer Antiope, was welcomed by the roar of sirens and whistles from all the craft in the harbor when she arrived today from Bremerhaven on her return trip to New York.

She was welcomed into the harbor by a continuous roar of whistles and sirens, mingled with the cheers of thousands of persons gathered on the piers. The liner was boarded shortly before noon by a delegation headed by the president of the Board of Trade, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, acting as the personal representative of King George.

Sir Philip greeted all the officers and members of the lifeboat crew in the name of the King, and after a luncheon presented to those who engaged personally in the rescue the "gold medal for gallantry for saving life at sea." He also presented plate from the Board of Trade to Captain George Fried; the first officer, Robert Miller; the third officer, Thomas Sloane; and the fourth officer, Frank Upton. His speech of presentation was as follows:

By the King's Command

"In the first place, I am commanded by the King to express to you His Majesty's regret that the short stay of the ship at Southampton did not admit of his seeing you in London and personally thanking you and your crew for their gallant services."

"The rescue which we are met to commemorate today has seized upon the imagination and earned the gratitude of the whole British race. It has already taken its place in the annals of the sea as one of the epics of service."

"For by year there are reported to the Board of Trade many acts of gallantry in which British ships figure as rescuers or rescued. In the last six years they have numbered about 220. In such endeavors, the standard of gallantry is high."

Conspicuous Achievement

"But even on that illustrious record, the act of the President Roosevelt is conspicuous. Many accounts have been written of this enterprise. I like perhaps best Captain Fried's own story. It was characterized by a British officer in these words: 'A bold statement of what happened, but reading between the lines, I was able to gather that the whole affair was an outstanding epic of dogged pertinacity and bravery carried out in the best traditions of the sea.'"

"Then the story of the rescue is told in the simple language of one to whom grave risk is plain duty, and high devotion a commonplace of service. It is only when you (Captain Fried) have spoken of the daring and fine seamanship with which, in colossal seas, he maneuvered the President Roosevelt close to the doomed ship; the determination with which he held on, and found her again when lost; the untiring exertions displayed in devising one attempt after another, and, last but not least (of which he has never spoken), the force of his own example—these Captain Fried has been silent. But the silence has made them the plainer to us all."

Bravery of the Crew

"Of the bravery of his crew he is less reticent, and they will live in our memories. Mr. Miller commanded each of the three boats—what a record. We like to think that his forbears likely saw service on British ships—Captains Courageous of an earlier age."

"Upon, whom only your orders restrained from swimming to certain death. Wirtman and Heftman risking their lives to save a foreign crew, and giving their lives to save their fellow rescuers. What could be finer? After the crew of the first boat was thrown into the water, Wirtman had a firm hold on one of the rope ladders of the President Roosevelt. He saw the peril of his comrades. He leaped from safety to their rescue. Some of you who are here today owe the lives they have risked to his sacrifice. And the last that was seen of this gallant seaman was a solitary figure trying to float his drifting lifeboat to the distressed ship."

"These are deeds that will live. All the members of the crews will wish that I should mention these. All are on this roll of honor."

Brotherhood of the Sea
"As one reads the names of Miller, Sloane, Upton, Jacobowitz, Wall, Beers, Bauer, Fugelsang, Fanelich, Fisher, Riedel, Wilke, Diaz, Arreda, Alberts, Hahn, Roberts, and Caldwell, drawn themselves or by descent from different lands, there comes to

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us with a new understanding of all that is meant by the brotherhood of the sea.

"It is the wish of His Majesty that I should present to the officers and men who manned the boats the foreign service gold medal for saving life at sea, and that I should give into their keeping, for presentation to their widows, the medals which would have been awarded to those two gallant men (Wirtanen and Heitman).

"Sir (Captain Fried), on behalf of His Majesty's Government, I have to ask you, whom duty kept on the bridge, to accept a special token of their recognition of the fine seamanship, humanity and courageous resource which throughout those nights and days characterized your every action. The Government also desires to make presentations to your officers, Miller, Sloane and Upton, in recognition of their gallantry. The service Captain Fried and his crew have rendered has done more than perhaps any of us could realize to cement the long friendship and lasting ties between our two nations."

Captain Fried's Reply
Captain Fried, in reply, paid solemn tribute to those who lost their lives in the great attempt, and expressed gratification at having been able to save the Antiope's crew. It was a great honor, he said, to have such a distinguished company on board as were gathered there today.

He gave a moving and touching account of the rescue, and said the place where it occurred was rightly called "The Roaring Forties." He and his companions had been taken by storm with all the congratulations showered upon them and desired to thank His Gracious Majesty the King, his Ministers, and all the people of England.

Th Captain's speech was punctuated by cheers. The first officer, Miller, who followed, was also given an ovation. He lauded his commander, who, he declared, had never raised his voice above a conversational tone when giving orders during the rescue, and had never lost heart.

Motion Pictures Taken
Boylston Beal, special attaché of the American embassy, spoke on behalf of the American Ambassador, Alanson B. Houghton. The presentations were made to Captain Fried and the members of the rescue under blazing lights and with a score of motion picture cameras clicking so that all the world might have a chance to see what the ceremony was like. The speeches were radio-cast from the dining room of the President Roosevelt to radio listeners throughout the British Isles.

Captain Tose of the Antiope presented Captain Fried with a check for some \$300 of voluntary contributions which he had received after radio-casting the story of the rescue. This money will be sent to the families of the two men who lost their lives.

Captain Tose also presented personal gifts of inscribed cases to Captain Fried and Officers Miller, Sloane and Upton. The whole proceedings were marked by enthusiastic applause, which was especially wholehearted when Captain Fried, speaking with emotion, in outlining the rescue story, said: "Think on the 13 last men who were rescued from the sinking Antiope—with what courage."

EVENTS TONIGHT
Illustrated Lecture, "The Truth About the Philippines," by Lieut. Col. G. L. McEntee, U. S. A., Boston Square and Compass Club, 8.
Address on "Race Prejudice," by August Claessens of New York, Socialist Party Hall, 21 Essex Street, 8.
Mass.
Boston Opera House—"Trovatore," 8.
Theaters
Castle Square—"The Irish Rose," 8:15.
Copley—"The Sport of Kings," 8:15.
Hollis—"The Poor Nut," 8:15.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 8.
Plymouth—"Rainbow Rose," 8:15.
Reverly—"Captain Brassbound's Conversion," 8:15.
Wilbur—"Is Zat So?" 8:15.
Photoplays
Colonial—"Stella Dallas," 8:15.
Majestic—"The Big Parade," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW
Address, "Canada in the Empire," by Sir George Eulas Foster, Ford Hall, 7:30.
Address, "The Significance of the World of the Locarno Facts," by Alden C. Alley of New York City, South Meeting House Forum, 8:15.
Lecture, "An Afternoon With Dickens," by members of the Boston Branch of the Dickens Fellowship, Boston Public Library, 3:30.
Lecture, "The Story of the Heavens," by Prof. S. D. Townly, Cambridge Museum for Children, 3 and 3:30.
Address, "The Conflict of Race and Color," by S. K. Ratcliffe, journalist and lecturer of English Temple Center, corner Beacon and Marshall Streets, Brookline, 10:30.
Chamber music, Boston Public Library, "Ramblers' meeting" of Field and Forest Club, Museum of Fine Arts, 3.
Program by Modern Opera Company, Boston Square and Compass Club, 4 to 6.
Musical
Symphony Hall—Handel and Haydn Society, 3:30.
Hollis Street Theater—People's Symphony Orchestra, 8:30.

EVENTS MONDAY
Illustrated lecture on Arctic experiences by Lieutenants Donald B. MacMillan, U. S. N., and Sydney H. Percey, U. S. N., Symphony Hall, 8:30.

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IVY CORSETS
New Spring line of Corsets, Corsets and Brassieres
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ANY name and address printed on High-Grade White Envelope Paper on top center of sheet and flap of envelope only, in black ink. Send \$1.00 cash, check, stamps or m. O. Outside U. S. send \$1.50. Postage and packing, 10 cents. Send 20 cents.
NONANTON PAPER CO.
408 Newbury Ave., Dept. 5
Newbury, Mass.

that fateful number held on and assisted us in rescuing them.

"The Ambassador has asked me to try to express to you his regret at not being here. No one followed the stories of heroism and danger of the last week with greater interest than Mr. Houghton. No one was prouder or more joyful when the good news of the rescue reached London. Unfortunately, some time ago he agreed to go to Paris at this time and made arrangements and appointments which could not be given up."

"Those who take interest in maintaining good relations between countries, what the men of the President Roosevelt did last week means more than it is easy to express. All of us realize that what America says and does is not always understood by England, and that what England says and does is not always understood in America."

"But there are certain deeds which cannot but be understood by the people of both lands, and they are of inestimable value in drawing together these two great countries and keeping their mutual understanding clear—an understanding upon which many of us feel the well-being of the present world depends."

Deeds of Valor Understood
"Deeds of valor, particularly valor at sea, always have been understood and appreciated at their value by these two great maritime countries. They speak louder than words, whether spoken or written, and I think I repeat without exaggeration that the bravery and gallantry of the men of the President Roosevelt last week accomplished more for the good relations of these countries than can be easily estimated."

"May I not suggest to the families and friends of those brave men who lost their lives that it may be some source of comfort to feel that the deaths of Wirtanen and Heitman were not only a gallant sacrifice to humanity and duty but also a true offering to civilization. No one would have had deeper appreciation of this than he after whom this ship was named, and it means much to the English-speaking world that it is the officers and crew of the President Roosevelt to whom this great opportunity for service was given and so nobly met."

Honored by King
"You have been honored by the King, whose deep appreciation of your conduct Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister has testified to you. But this appreciation has spread throughout the whole country. The embassy has received communications—resolutions from public bodies, letters from private citizens and subscriptions to a fund which is being raised. All these testify to the feeling of gratitude and admiration which has been stirred in the hearts of the people of England."

"There would not be time today to enumerate the tributes to you. The private letters and checks will be sent to the Messrs. Runciman, who are in charge of the fund, and the public resolutions will be forwarded to the Department of State at Washington."

"The men of the Aquitania and Majestic, alongside which she docked, about their greetings to the crew of the American vessel, especially to those selected for honors today because of the personal part they played in the Antiope rescue."

Captain Tose of the Antiope was conspicuous in the crowd on the docked pier. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, president of the Board of Trade; Captain Luke McNamee, American naval attaché in London, and other officials congratulated Captain Fried and the other members of the rescue crew who lined up on deck to greet the official party as it came over the gangway.

Captain Fried received the visitors at the head of the gangway, and after an exchange of greetings presented his officers and the lifeboat crew to Sir Philip, who shook hands and talked with each man, warmly congratulating all in the name of the King on their heroism.

Lord Aspley, president of the Southampton Pilots' Association, presented Captain Fried with an ebony walking-stick in the name of the association.

Award to Captain Fried
The souvenir plate award given to Captain Fried was in the form of a gold box inscribed: "To Capt. George Fried of the S. S. President Roosevelt, in recognition of his fine seamanship, humanity, and courageous resource in the rescue of the crew of the British S. S. Antiope in the North Atlantic, Jan. 25 to 28, 1926."

The gift to the first officer, Miller, was a gold watch, suitably inscribed, while the silver plate given to Officers Upton and Sloane bore inscriptions recording their gallant services. In the course of Mr. Miller's speech, he related an incident, hitherto unpublished, to the effect that when the names of those rescued from the Antiope were posted, it was discovered that one man was a relative of a woman passenger aboard the President Roosevelt.

The liner left this afternoon for New York, loudly cheered by a great crowd on the quay side.

The Elizabeth Candy Shops
418 Woody Street, Waltham, Mass.
108 Main Street, Gardner, Mass.
Chocolates & Bon Bons, Caramels
80c, 90c & \$1.00 per lb. 70c lb.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

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Practical Furrier
Formerly with Morris Bates
Seal and Persian made over to latest fashions. Fur coats repaired and new furs bought. Furs stored and insured. Fur garments made to order.
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\$1.00
ANY name and address printed on High-Grade White Envelope Paper on top center of sheet and flap of envelope only, in black ink. Send \$1.00 cash, check, stamps or m. O. Outside U. S. send \$1.50. Postage and packing, 10 cents. Send 20 cents.
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YOU CAN SAVE
money without being really thrifty. but you can't be thrifty without saving money.
Start a Savings Account Now
Next Interest Day Feb. 16
Deposits Nearly \$22,000,000
Surplus \$1,750,000
Recent Dividend Rate 4 1/2 %

WIDE PROTESTS MEET DRY LAW CHANGE POLICY

(Continued from Page 1)

any other law unless he himself, is an observer of the law."

Church Leaders Reassert Stand for Prohibition
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Evidence is accumulating hourly that prominent clergymen and laymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church are in complete disagreement with the report of the Temperance Society of that denomination made public by the Rev. Dr. James Empringham, general secretary, and first printed in The Christian Science Monitor.

Empringham's report characterized prohibitions as having failed and announced that his society would undertake to campaign for the modification of the Volstead Act to permit the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer.

The report by Dr. Empringham is coming in for increasing criticism by the clergy and laity and by persons who have made intimate surveys of the effects of prohibition. One of the most prominent laymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church and the head of one of the biggest businesses in the world told the Monitor that Dr. Empringham has as late as this morning denied us any facts. We have not seen the report except what was published in the newspapers."

Denominational Misrepresentation
As has already been printed in the Monitor, there is wide disagreement in Protestant Episcopal churches concerning the report. Many clergymen and laymen hold that it does not even reflect opinion in the temperance society.

What was representative of general opinion, and in which many adherents of the Protestant Episcopal Church shared to the fullest extent, was expressed by Dr. Daniel A. Poling, co-minister of the Marble Collegiate Church and international president of the Christian Endeavor.

"I believe," he said, "that Dr. Empringham very seriously misrepresents this great Protestant communion. I do not believe that the Episcopal church will, officially or unofficially, have anything to do with a campaign for prohibition modification and law repeal."

"Immediately after the passage of the prohibition amendment there was a decided slump in temperance education. That slump is passed. In my opinion, conditions, including law observance and law enforcement, are steadily improving and are immeasurably better than they were before prohibition."

Statement by Mr. Corradini
Robert E. Corradini, research secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, with headquarters at No. 150 Fifth Avenue, denied to a Monitor reporter a statement attributed to Dr. Empringham that Mr. Corradini had endeavored to have the Temperance Society report suppressed. Mr. Corradini said that he called on Dr. Empringham following the receipt on Jan. 28 of a telegram from their London office which said that the English press had published an article that the Temperance Society was "prepared to make a public admission of the failure of prohibition," and requesting him to get the facts.

"I saw Dr. Empringham," Mr. Corradini said, "and he authorized the following statement, which was called to London within three hours after we received the first inkling of this report: 'Dr. Empringham, secretary society, authorized following: "Report absolutely without foundation. Attitude church society unchanged."

"Dr. Empringham led us to believe that the report was not against the present status of prohibition," Mr. Corradini continued. "He told us that the only thing on which we might take issue would be a statement in the report in which he regretted that temperance education has been lagging since the advent of the Eighteenth Amendment."

Waiting for Full Report
"Press reports state that pressure has been brought to bear upon Dr. Empringham to 'stop the Atlantic,' this pressure emanating from the 'World Alliance Against Alcoholism.' If this last-named organization is an inaccurate version of our name, the World League Against Alcoholism, and if the reference to the cablegram which I showed to him, and I have reason to believe that such is the case, then the statement is absolutely false. . . . We wanted to know the facts. We could not possibly bring pressure to bear upon Dr. Empringham if we had been deceived into believing that the report would not be unfavorable to prohibition."

Though a copy of the press statement was sent to the Monitor, Dr. Empringham has as late as this morning denied us any facts. We have not seen the report except what was published in the newspapers."

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—The Rt. Rev. William T. Manning, Protestant Episcopal bishop of New York, took a hand in the controversy yesterday and announced he would preach a sermon next Sunday in the cathedral of St. John the Divine on "The Question of Prohibition." In answer to questions concerning his views on this subject.

The report of Dr. Empringham was criticized as "inaccurate and an outrage," by the Rev. Dr. W. C. Charlton of Atlanta, a L. I. member of the board of directors of the Church Temperance Society.

"I know nothing at all about the questionnaires, and the board of directors has had no meeting for the last 12 months at which such a matter should have been discussed," said Dr. Charlton. "The statement is entirely inaccurate and does not represent the opinion of the majority of the members of the organization. I got no notice of a meeting in Town Hall Monday night and therefore did not attend. The whole statement of Dr. Empringham was a shock to me and is a perfect outrage. I feel sure some explanation will be asked of Dr. Empringham."

Episcopal Bishops Differ on Dry Law Policy Change
NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (Special).—Opinion on whether they approve the change of policy of the Church Temperance Society in favor of modifying the Volstead Act has been obtained by the New York Times from 23 bishops and suffragan bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Of that number five favor modification and 18 oppose a change in the present law.

The inquiries sent by the Times asked whether the bishops "approve or disapprove of the stand of the Church Temperance Society favoring modification of the Volstead Act."

The bishops answered as follows:
FOR MODIFYING VOLSTEAD ACT:
Bishop Frederick B. Howden, Albuquerque, N. M.
Bishop Cameron Mann, Orlando, Fla.
Bishop George Herbert Kinsolving, Austin, Tex.
Bishop A. C. Hall, Burlington, Vt.
Bishop John C. White, Springfield, Ill.
AGAINST:
Bishop William T. Capers, Dallas, Tex.
Bishop J. P. Tyler, Fargo, N. D.
Bishop W. M. Blair, Roberts, Sioux Falls, S. D.
Bishop John C. Ward, Erie, Pa.
Bishop James R. Winchester, Little Rock, Ark.
Bishop Benjamin Brewster, Portland, Me.
Bishop E. Cecil Seaman, Amarillo, Tex.
Bishop Walter Taylor Sumner, Portland, Ore.
Bishop R. H. Mize, Topeka, Kan.
Bishop R. H. Wells, Fond du Lac, Wis.
Bishop Lewis W. Burton, New York, N. Y.
Bishop Edwin L. Lines, Newark, N. J.
Bishop George A. Beecher, Hastings, Neb.
Bishop J. M. Francis, Indianapolis, Ind.
Bishop James E. Freeman, Washington, D. C.
Bishop J. H. Darlington, Harrisburg, Pa.
Bishop James Wise, Topeka, Kan.

W. C. T. U. Has Increased Its Educational Work
"Education is a vital part of a constructive program, and we need more of it, but the Woman's Christian Temperance Union absolutely has not 'stopped' its temperance education work, as Dr. Empringham of the Church Temperance Society is reported to have asserted," said Cora Stoddard, director of the department of school temperance education of the World and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in a statement issued to the press today.

"On the contrary," said Miss Stoddard, "with the coming of national prohibition, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union realized that education would be fundamentally essential as a continuing constructive force. Hence, so far from 'stopping' this organization for the past six years has systematically increased all its efforts to this end. Education, especially of youth, was placed in the very forefront of its fiftieth anniversary program and fund which has been in operation beginning with 1920."

"A large educational work has been done with adults, including the foreign-born," Miss Stoddard states, "but the place of chief importance has been given to the teaching and training of youth in the facts and principles tending to sobriety. The annual reports for 1925 alone showed that literally millions of young people had been reached helpfully, as indicated by their response and by the growing cordiality and effort of educational forces in co-operating to train youth to sobriety."

"In this one year nearly 2,000,000 young people definitely declared themselves for personal total abstinence and law observance. Lectures and side directors of one department alone (scientific temperance instruction) were cordially welcomed to give 1000 addresses in schools, normal schools and colleges. Nearly 250,000 elementary and high school pupils took part in the essay and poster contests conducted with the co-operation of school officials and teachers under the aus-

MISS CAMPBELL of the Hickox Secretarial School
413 Pierce Bldg., Boston, Mass.
New teaching SPEEDWRITING
The new brief shorthand system recently advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
Call Kenmore 6040 between 9 and 11

Does Your Boy Own a Bible?
If not, why not give him one now?
Send for Catalog or call at the Massachusetts Bible Society
41 Bromfield St., Boston

Valentine Cards
WATERS, Inc.
Stationers
158 Massachusetts Avenue
BOSTON, MASS.

Oriental Rugs
Some Very Fine Persian Rugs
LARGE AND SMALL
We are direct importers. We are therefore able to sell at the lowest possible prices.
We also clean and repair all kinds of rugs. Twenty years' experience.
CITY ORIENTAL RUG SERVICE COMPANY
67 Carver Street, off Stuart Street
BOSTON, MASS.
Beach 3545

Travelers Overseas
May be interested to know that The Christian Science Monitor publishes on Tuesday advertisements from London and other cities of the British Isles, on Friday advertisements from Paris, Florence, and other cities in France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, and Sweden; also on Friday advertisements from Australia and South Africa.

Branch advertising offices of the Monitor, where visitors are cordially welcomed, will be found at 2, Adelphi Terrace, London; in the Elysee Building, 56, Rue du Faubourg Saint Honoré, Paris; and at 11, Via Magenta, Florence, Italy.

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Established 1829
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Opp. the Common
BOSTON
YOU CAN SAVE
money without being really thrifty. but you can't be thrifty without saving money.
Start a Savings Account Now
Next Interest Day Feb. 16
Deposits Nearly \$22,000,000
Surplus \$1,750,000
Recent Dividend Rate 4 1/2 %

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COTTON INDUSTRY REVIVAL IN NEW ENGLAND INDICATED
Reports From Fall River and Other Textile Centers Make It Clear That Conditions Are Better Than They Have Been for Two Years

A distinct revival in the cotton manufacturing industry of New England has been evident during the past three months, and today conditions are better than for two years, reports received by the Associated Press today from various industrial centers of the region indicated.

In Fall River, selected by many textile men as the typical example for comparison, the cotton mills are running at from 70 to 75 per cent of capacity. A year ago the ratio was placed at 40 to 45. Several mill officials said conditions in Fall River, a center for the manufacture of print cloth, were better than they had been for four years. All spokesmen for the industry emphasized that there was no boom in progress, but merely a "better feeling" in the market.

"More goods have been moved in the last three months than in the corresponding period last year," the head of one Fall River establishment said. "There is no more margin of profit than before, due to the active competition among mills for the orders. Brokers in New York report a very great volume of business during the past month. American consumption of American cotton is at the rate of 550,000 bales a month. A year ago it was at the rate of 460,000 bales a month."

"All mills, North and South, are working for orders and there are not enough orders to go round. For that part time. But relatively business is quite good. Prices in the Fall River cloth market advanced 1/4 of a cent this week and some styles are scarce for immediate delivery."

In New Hampshire conditions are reported improved. The cotton and worsted departments of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company were reported unofficially as working at 60 per cent of capacity. Elsewhere in the State activity runs as high as 80 per cent in some places. The Somersworth Mills, which were closed down last year, reported 80 per cent capacity.

Conditions varied widely according to varieties of goods manufactured. The ginghams and yarn mills showing little activity, but in New Bedford and other centers the Fall River index was said to be typical. Plants manufacturing rayon and several other specialties have been working overtime.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE TO MEET
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 6 (Special).—Discussion of the latest developments and problems respecting co-operative enterprises related to farming will feature the annual banquet of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, at Hotel Kimball, on the evening of Feb. 23, when Frank Knox, publisher of the Manchester (N. H.) Union, and Frank Evans, secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation, will be the principal speakers.

Paul Revere Pottery
478 Boylston Street, Boston
BRIDGE PRIZES
from 45 cents to 2.50 in Jade, Orange, Black and Chicory

Connecticut Bishop Opposes Volstead Act Modification
HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 6 (Special).—Expressing disagreement with the stand taken by the Church Temperance Society of the Episcopal Church, favoring modification of the Volstead Act to permit the sale of light wines and beer, the Rt. Rev. E. Campion Acheson, suffragan bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Connecticut, believes it would be a mistake to change the law.

The society, he pointed out, does not represent the church. The society, he declared, had not sought his views on the matter. Bishop Chauncey B. Brewster said he was not a member of the society and would prefer not to discuss the matter at present. Bishop Brewster has been one of the strongest supporters of law enforcement in the state.

AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 6.—The American Bridge Company has received an order from the Barrett Barge Line of Cincinnati for construction of a new steel barge, requiring 1800 tons of steel plates.

CONSELTETTES
Something quite new. Custom made. Perfectly fitted. Prevents "spreading" and "bunching" up. Suitable large sizes. Most desirable to wear. Entirely different. Made of finest material. Creates appearance of slimness. Takes full figure 24 in. without discomfort. Takes full figure 24 in. without discomfort. Takes full figure 24 in. without discomfort.
CAPORN, 367 Boylston Street, Boston

Diamonds, Old Gold Silver, Bought
Cash paid. Large or small quantity.
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Rooms 911-912 Dexter Building
463 Washington St., Opp. Jordan Marsh
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Our Watchwords Are—
"Courtesy and Service"
Adams & Swett
ROXBURY, MASS.
Rug Cleaners for 70 Years
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Another Million
On February 3 our deposits reached
\$48,000,000
Each year larger and stronger—a gain of three million and a half during 1925.
Interest Begins Feb. 10
HOME SAVINGS BANK
INC. 1869
75 Tremont Street Boston

NECKTIES that are different, for the Professional and Business Man
Hand-Made
from
Imported Fabrics
Prices \$2.50 to \$7.50
JESSIE M. SCOTT
486 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
Mail orders carefully filled. State colors and prices.

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LIBERALS GET
ADJOURNMENTCanadian House Suspends
Operations for Five Weeks
—Committee Is Named

OTTAWA, Feb. 6 (Special).—The announcement of the appointment of a committee of nine members to investigate the charges against the Canadian Department of Customs and Excise was made by G. H. Bolvin, Minister of that department, at the opening of Parliament yesterday. The committee was to be very wide in power and scope and to go as thoroughly as possible into the whole question of smuggling goods into Canada.

While Arthur Meighan, Conservative leader, was in general agreement with the terms of the resolution appointing the committee, he expected the committee to give particular attention to present conditions, and remained unalterably opposed to the governments motion for adjournment. Sir George Perley, Conservative, insisted that it would be impossible for the committee to function during the recess. He moved an amendment which displaced that of H. H. Stevens, who had launched the charges against the department, dropping all references to the charges, but submitting that the House should remain in session until public business was disposed of.

The amendment was lost, and the motion for adjournment immediately after the debate on the address was carried by a majority of eight.

APPEAL IS MADE FOR
DISTRESSED MINERS

LONDON, Feb. 6 (P).—Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners' International Federation, told an interviewer yesterday that up to the present

Philadelphia (P).—A survey of the hard coal fields since the last break in negotiations between operators and miners here showed 100 per cent loyalty to the United Mine Workers by the men, union leaders declared tonight. These leaders said they had found a determination among the men to remain away from the mines until they received word from officials of the union to return.

Philadelphia (P).—America's buildings are becoming as "jazzy" as its music, William Downie of Cleveland told the delegates of the International Association of Master House Painters and Decorators at their annual convention here. "Instead of the drab structures to which we were accustomed in the past generation," said Mr. Downie, "we will soon see pink and orange banks, city halls, office buildings and houses."

New York (P).—Union management co-operation in the railroad industry is described as economically a step forward and found by railroads adopting it to be profitable to investors, workers and the public. The results of the plan were discussed at a meeting of the Taylor Society by Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, Otto S. Bever Jr., originator of the plan, and Bert M. Jewell, president of the railway employees' department, American Federation of Labor.

Los Angeles (Special).—One organization for all veterans of American wars is suggested by George W. Craig, commander of Redondo Post No. 203, G. A. R., who has turned the colors of his post over to the local American Legion post. The Civil War veterans, however, did not turn in their character or formally disband.

New York (P).—The United States Steel Corporation has announced plans for improvement projects in the Pittsburgh district covered by its recent appropriation of \$25,000,000 for additions and betterments to its properties.

Marion, O. (P).—The cornerstone of the \$1,000,000 memorial to President Warren G. Harding was laid on Memorial Day, according to Hoke Donithen, chairman of the executive committee of the Harding Memorial Association.

ent his organization had been unable to render much practical help to the American anthracite miners in their long drawn out strike.

"However," he added, "we have decided to make a substantial contribution to the Miners' Distress Fund in the anthracite area proper and have asked all nations to help in this direction as far as possible. There undoubtedly is intense suffering in many parts of the anthracite area consequent upon the protraction of the stoppage over a period of five months."

NEW ORDERS GIVE
ENCOURAGEMENT TO
BRITISH SHIPYARDS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Cheering news for the depressed British shipbuilding industry is contained in the announcement just issued of several big orders for new ships.

The chief order is for two motor liners of 10,600 tons each, for the Grace line of New York. These are to be built by the Furness Shipbuilding Company at Middlesbrough. They are understood to be for the passenger service between New York and China, via the Panama Canal, and are to have 17 knots speed with twin Sulzer-Diesel engines of 10,000 indicated horsepower. The same firm is also to build a grain-carrying steamer of 2,500 tons for Canadian owners on the Great Lakes.

Another new order is for two twin screw 8,000-ton, 14-knot, vessels to be built at Wallsend-on-Tyne by Messrs. Swan, Hunter, Wigham and Richardson. They are to ply between Great Britain, Australia, and New Zealand, chiefly for frozen meat, dairy produce and the fruit trade.

COUNCIL DATE REPORTED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (P).—The State Department has been advised by Hugh S. Gibson, United States Minister to Switzerland, that the League of Nations preparatory conference on disarmament "probably" would meet on May 6.

ITALY RATIFIES
DEBT SOLUTIONChamber Gives Approval to
Settlement With Britain
—Count Volpi Reports

By Special Cable

ROME, Feb. 6.—By 254 votes against one, the Chamber of Deputies ratified the Anglo-Italian settlement. Count Volpi, who was welcomed with great applause, made a brief statement, saying that during his visits to Great Britain and the United States he everywhere saw the greatest admiration for Italy.

The agreement with Great Britain was neither a victory nor a defeat for either side, but was a fair and honorable settlement of a problem left by the war.

After explaining the terms of the agreement and its importance, Count Volpi declared that the settlement of the war debt between Great Britain and the United States was not connected in any way with other problems or understandings of an economic or political nature.

Italy, both in Washington and in London, was fully covered in the reparations due under the Dawes scheme, and in order that the relation between the two might be precluded a special account for crediting reparations payments and debt payments made to the United States and Great Britain would be opened in Rome.

Photographers' Association Official



MRS. K. P. CAMPBELL

CAMERA MEN HAVE
WOMAN SECRETARYMrs. Campbell Elected by
Photographers' Association

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—For the first time in 44 years a woman occupies an official position in the Photographers' Association of America. She is Mrs. K. P. Campbell, general secretary, who succeeds to the office held by her husband for the last four years.

Mrs. Campbell will play an official part in the forty-fourth annual convention of the association, which will be held this year in the Coliseum here. "Photography as an Aid to the

Advertiser" and "Photography and Its Various Uses," will be two of the topics discussed.

The objects of the association, promoted and exemplified at the annual meetings, are to educate and familiarize photographers with new methods, materials and equipment, and to raise the standard in the profession.

CANADIAN SENATOR
TO ADDRESS FORUM

Sir George Foster of the Canadian Senate will speak at the Ford Hall Forum on Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock on "Canada in the Empire." Sir George will be the second speaker in the Ford Hall Forum's series of international discussions. Preceding the talk, Miss Bertha Herbert will give a program of folk songs.

PRICE CUTS WILL BE FEATURE
AT BOSTON AUTOMOBILE SHOWEfficiency in Production and Increased Sales Through
Installment Financing Plans Combine in Trend
Downward—Wide Range of Design

Important reductions in prices will be one of the conspicuous features of the Boston Automobile Show in Mechanics Building March 6 to 13. It was pointed out by officials of the 1926 exhibit, in discussing today preliminary plans for the forthcoming show, Chester L. Campbell, general manager of the show, made the following statement:

Two causes have placed the automobile on a plane where it is accessible to the great mass of people. One great cause is the production by several manufacturers of thoroughly reliable, attractive and sturdy cars at exceedingly low prices. The motor industry was the first, after the war, to return to a normal plane in the prices of its product, and it has steadily pushed down its price lists until today greater value is offered than ever before.

Easy Payment Facilities

"The other cause that has contributed to put the motorcar within the reach of the person who can afford only a small initial investment is the financing plans that have been developed on a large scale. Not many years ago the buyer of a car had to pay for it in cash, with the exception of the allowance he could get on an old car, if he had one to trade in.

"Today practically every dealer offers facilities whereby a car will be delivered upon a small payment of cash, and the remainder of the cost spread over a long period, at very favorable terms. These plans make it possible for a family with little ready cash to secure a car out of income and to enjoy its use while it is being paid for. The financing

is handled by big companies, at the minimum of cost to the buyer.

"Visitors to the Boston show, who have not kept in close touch with the trend of automobile prices, will be surprised at the wide range of choice that will be offered in the Mechanics Building exhibits for a low price. For instance, there will be shown two makes of car purchasable at less than \$500 each. These are both open models. If the buyer can afford more than \$500, he does not want to pay over \$750, he can make a selection among as many as five different makes of car, and he will have a choice of both open and enclosed models.

Opportunity for Selection

"Another step upward in the price scale brings an even greater opportunity for selection, for between \$750 and \$1000 there are no less than 12 makes available, including several six-cylinder as well as four-cylinder types. And in this class the buyer can pick almost any kind of body that best suits his needs, for there are touring cars and roadsters of the open types and coupes, cabriolets, coaches and a variety of sedans. And above \$1000 the variety is even greater.

"All of the new cars brought out this year, including several inexpensive models and a number of the more costly variety will be on exhibition in Mechanics Building. There will be also, both in the main show and in the salon, many expensive cars, some of which are being specially prepared by Boston dealers for this exhibition. The price range in the Boston show will be from under \$500 to over \$15,000, and that everybody ought to be satisfied."

REVIVAL OF BRITISH SHIP
INDUSTRY AIDS ALL OTHERS

(Continued from Page 1)

depreciates as fast—and sometimes faster—when it is laid up as when it is in active service. Inability to obtain insurance and various other factors force a certain amount of tonnage out of commission every year, so that even the overproduction of ships that took place during and after the war takes care of itself in time.

Inquiries for new ships are increasing in number, and British builders are finding that the disparity in the prices they are able to quote and the prices quoted on the Continent has lessened to such a degree as practically to wipe out the advantage held during the several past years by the continental yards. This is proved by two incidents. Some months ago the Purness, Withy Company, desiring to buy five motorships, asked for bids. The bid from a German yard was so much below the lowest British bid that the company regretfully gave the order to the German firm.

German Conditions Changing

Matters then began changing in Germany and increasing wage and material costs are said by British shipbuilders to have so altered affairs that the German firm has had to stand a large loss in filling the contract. The other instance of improving busi-

ness was given by a Clyde shipbuilder. He said that prior to the war his best customers for ship repair work had been Scandinavian ship owners. Since 1919 he has not received a single commission from Scandinavians because the Scandinavians could go to Holland, France, Belgium, or Germany and save money on overhauling their ships. About two months ago they began coming back to the British yards, and there is every indication that they are back for good.

There are few instances of an industry which is such an inverted pyramid as shipbuilding. When a shipbuilder obtains an order for an ocean liner, its repercussions are felt in dozens of other industries. Makers of steel plates, copper tubing, steel and hemp ropes and cables, linen for bedding and table linen, cotton goods, china, silverware,

kitchen utensils, carpets, glass—the list can be extended almost without limit—all have a hand in the work, and benefits are felt by employers and workers throughout the country.

For this reason the expected improvement in shipbuilding is of the utmost importance to Britain, and there can be little doubt that before the first half of 1926 has passed a very material improvement in this industry will have been realized. Shipbuilding has always been an industry of violent extremes and the cycle of trade expansion which seems to operate in its case assures a considerable period of good business to atone for the depression of recent years.

Glasgow Business Growing

Other industries which employ the workers of Glasgow are steadily improving. The export trade in general textile goods and in thread is greatly improved and inquiries being received promise even more. The city has a motorcar industry which is working at capacity, especially in commercial vehicles. The electrical trades have been busy with orders, and the locomotive builders, an important factor in Glasgow, have found their business gaining.

Locomotive building is in something the same situation as shipbuilding; orders have been few during the past few years, while motive power all over the world has been wearing out. It is known that very large orders must be placed before 1926 is over, and the quality of British locomotives assures a good percentage of the orders placed coming to Great Britain. British investment in overseas railroads play an important part in this.

British manufacturers and business men view the future with a calm assurance that is in itself a guarantee of success. They are glad to see the last of 1925, but in nearly every line of activity there are definite signs that the bottom of the after-war trade depression has not only been reached, but that the country is well along on the upward trend.

The British have paid heavy taxes, have suffered competitive disabilities owing to the return to the gold standard, but now, having put their house in order, they are prepared to match their ability to produce good goods for sale in the markets of the world with any competitor.

During 1925, ships totaling 2,193,404 tons were launched, of which 1,084,633 tons were built in Great Britain and Ireland. The British shipbuilders, in spite of the handicap of continental competition, held 49.5 per cent of the entire world construction. The output in tons of the other principal countries was: Germany 406,374, Italy 142,046, United States 123,776, Holland 73,822, France 75,569, Denmark 73,288, and Japan 55,784.

PROF. DOUGLAS TO LECTURE

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 6 (Special).—Paul Howard Douglas, professor of industrial relations at the School of Commerce and Administration at the University of Chicago and last year visiting professor of economics at Amherst College, will deliver a series of four lectures on the general topic of wages, at Amherst College, Feb. 9, 10, 11 and 12.

IRISH TO HOLD
BANK INQUIRYGovernment Invites Belfast
Manager to Assist—American Is Chairman

By Special Cable

DUBLIN, Feb. 6.—Henry Parker Willis, the distinguished American economist, will act as chairman of the Free State Banking Commission which will shortly be set up to investigate the position of banks in the Irish Free State, the question of credits and probably the whole economic outlook of the country. The Christian Science Monitor's representative understands. Mr. Willis, who acted as secretary for the Washington Federal Reserve Board, is one of the two outside financial experts on the commission. The other is Mr. Campion, London manager of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, a state-owned concern, established 15 years ago, for whose maintenance and obligations the Commonwealth Government is entirely responsible.

This outside and experienced advice is welcomed here, and the Cosgrave Government is also being congratulated on inducing R. K. L. Galahy, managing director of the Ulster Bank, to become a member of the commission. His bank, which has its head office in Belfast, does a great deal of business in the Free State, and Mr. Galahy's views and experience are expected to be invaluable in assisting the Free State Government in formulating its policy. It may also be taken as a gesture to the North that its assistance will always be welcomed, and that it is not the Free State's desire to introduce legislation regarding banks which will be antagonistic to northern interests.

The terms of the reference, the Monitor representative learns officially, are as follows: "To consider and report to the Minister of Finance what changes, if any, in the law relative to banking and note issue are necessary or desirable, regard being had to the altered circumstances arising out of the establishment of the Free State."

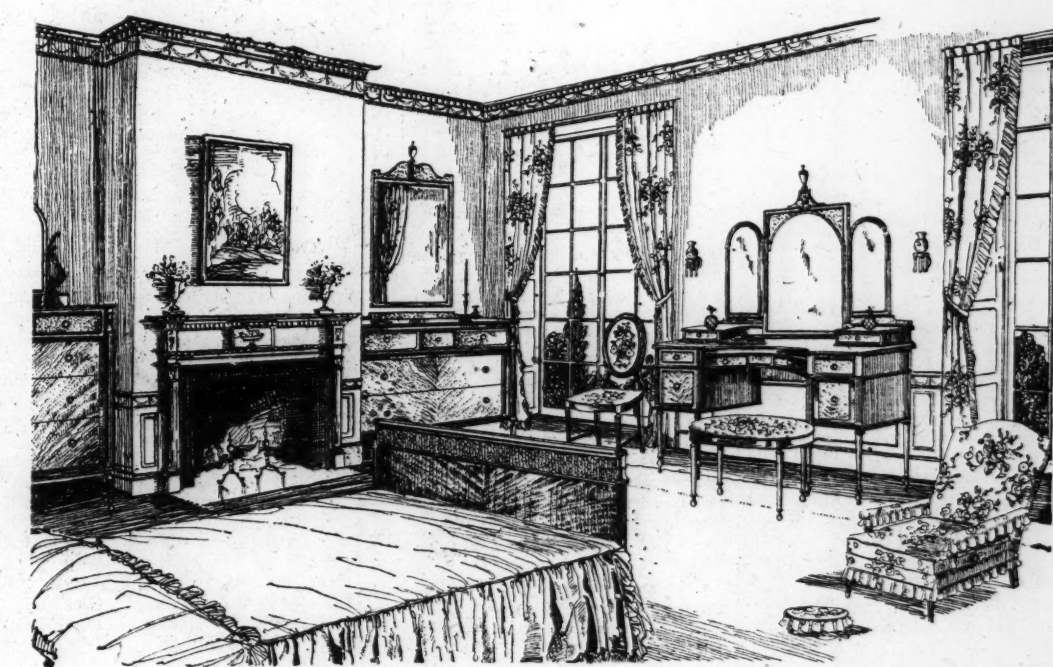
As Mr. Willis only sails from New York on Feb. 20, the commission will not begin its work until the first week in March.

UNITARIAN YOUTH
PLAN OBSERVANCE

For the seventh successive year, young people of the Unitarian churches in the United States and Canada will unite in the observance of a week of activities devoted entirely to their interests, beginning Sunday, Feb. 7, which will be designated as "Young People's Sunday."

On Thursday and Saturday evenings, in Boston, the yearly dramatics of the Y. P. R. U. will be presented at the Fine Arts Theater. The play is Philip Barry's "You and I," a Harvard prize play.

PAINE'S CLEARANCE CONTINUES



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An Enticing Pump

Comfortable as it is Smart

DEFT hands have fashioned here a lovely shoe creation which every woman will instinctively want to possess. A clever designer has employed the very features which make this Pump so chic to make it comfortable as well. From finely shaped toe to Louis heel it is altogether delightful.

Patent leather and black satin are the materials from which you may choose.

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Coward
Shoe

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Store Hours: 2:30 to 5:30

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spot which should increase in value.

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The initial offering expires when one-tenth of the total number of lots have been sold. This point will be reached within four or five days.

If you have not already sent for your copy of the free illustrated booklet it will be well to clip the coupon below and mail it without delay. These home-sites are being bought by lawyers, editors, actors, teachers—people of refinement who appreciate this opportunity to obtain, at little cost, homes of their own in one of the most beautiful spots in all Maine, where they and their families may spend their vacation days. On the Maine Central Railroad, a twenty minutes' drive from Bangor, or an hour's drive from Bar Harbor over the excellent Lafayette Highway.

Our booklet will be mailed to you without charge upon receipt of the attached coupon. It contains a fine collection of duotone views (6x6 inches) of the mountains, lakes and rugged sea coast in the vicinity of Lucerne-in-Maine, and will find an honored place on your library table.



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MOTOR SERVICE AIDS RAILROAD

Successful, Says New Haven Head, Co-ordinated With Steam Lines

Motorbus service, co-ordinated with the regular steam lines, has proved an increasing success with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, E. J. Pearson, president of the company declared in a statement today, pointing out that the New Haven now has 777.6 miles of motor service supplementing the 1,953.14 of the steam routes.

Although the New Haven has undertaken the development of the bus lines on an extensive scale only during the past few months, indications are now that further expansion will be accomplished so popular has this service proved, it was explained.

In addition to its motorbus lines the road has 25 gasoline rail cars operating on 567.1 miles of rail line and covering a weekly distance of 10,505 miles.

Twofold Obligation

"The fundamental reason behind our adoption of the gasoline vehicle, both on rail and on the highway," said Mr. Pearson, "is our twofold obligation: First, the obligation to the public to perform a full transportation service, which includes the carrying of passengers, baggage, mail and express in passenger train service, and of freight in freight service. And secondly, the obligation to protect the investment of the owners of the property."

"In the performance of the first of these obligations we feel that the New Haven Railroad must always keep itself in readiness to provide adequate movement of passengers and property so that the needs of the

communities it serves will be fully met.

"To fulfill the second obligation, the New Haven management feels that it is incumbent upon it to carry out the first obligation in as efficient and economical a manner as possible, by the use of every modern approved method.

"This embraces the maximum service by rail which the company can afford to give at prices which the public can afford to pay. Because after all, our people and our industries must always look to rail service for the greater part of freight and long distance passenger transportation. Besides this any attempt to divert this business to the highways would result in intolerable congestion and poor service."

Sought Self-Protection

"In the development of our modern transportation, automobile operation over the public highways has become a factor. At the beginning there was some doubt as to whether the New Haven Railroad could afford, in view of its then limited financial condition, to invest in this new transportation facility, however desirable it might be. But as time went on it became increasingly apparent that we must be in a position to protect ourselves from further diminution of revenue through the taking away of passengers by automobiles."

It was in this situation, and after enabling legislation had been passed, that the New Haven organized its \$1,000,000 subsidiary company last June for the purpose of operating highway motor coaches, and thereafter embarked on its intensive plans for coordination of the schedules of these motorcoaches with its rail schedules.

"In many instances," Mr. Pearson pointed out, "the beginning of highway operation by the railroad has meant better transportation service for communities than they have ever had before."

"We have been able to supply over the highway a service which was impossible by the more expensive operation by steam over the rails. By a synchronization of its rail-and-bus schedules the New Haven Railroad is better able to fulfill its service obligation than ever before."

HEATING BY GAS GROWS IN EAST

(Continued from Page 1)

matic control and are run by thermostats which are exceedingly simple in operation with only two moving parts. The mechanism requires no attention from the house owner other than the winding of a thermostat clock once a week. In very severe weather it may be necessary to wind it often, but these occasions are rare.

Freedom From Dust and Dirt

Because of the freedom from dust and dirt and the elimination of the drudgery of handling coal and ashes, it was stated at the gas company office that property owners were enthusiastic over heating by gas. In one of the residences where a gas system has been installed it was stated that the cellar has been finished off as a playroom for the children of the family, the absence of dirt making this arrangement possible.

The Haverrill Gas Company heats its own building in Washington Square with the gas heating system. Information was received at the company headquarters that some other gas concerns that are operated by the Stone & Webster interests are developing the field.

In Pawtucket, R. I., there are about 100 heaters and in Fall River about 50. In Lowell and Lawrence they are just beginning to develop the field, and there are about half a dozen installations in each city.

While the cost is greater than heating by coal with coal at a normal price, the simple operation of the plant and elimination of drudgery has its appeal. The householder can retire at night, after setting his thermostat clock at the desired heat, and at that particular hour in the morning his dwelling will have the even temperature desired.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Feb. 6 (Special)—Heating by gas as a substitute

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURES RADIOCAST

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 6—A Christian Science lecture to be delivered by William W. Porter, C. S. B., of New York City, a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., Feb. 7, will be radio-cast by Station WWHO, Des Moines, 528 meters wavelength.

The lecture, which begins at 4 p. m., central standard time, is being given under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Des Moines, and will be radio-cast direct from the Woman's Club auditorium in Des Moines.

HOUSTON, Tex., Feb. 6—A Christian Science lecture, to be delivered by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., of Toronto, Ont., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., Feb. 7, will be radio-cast by Station KPRC, Houston, Tex., 297 meters wavelength.

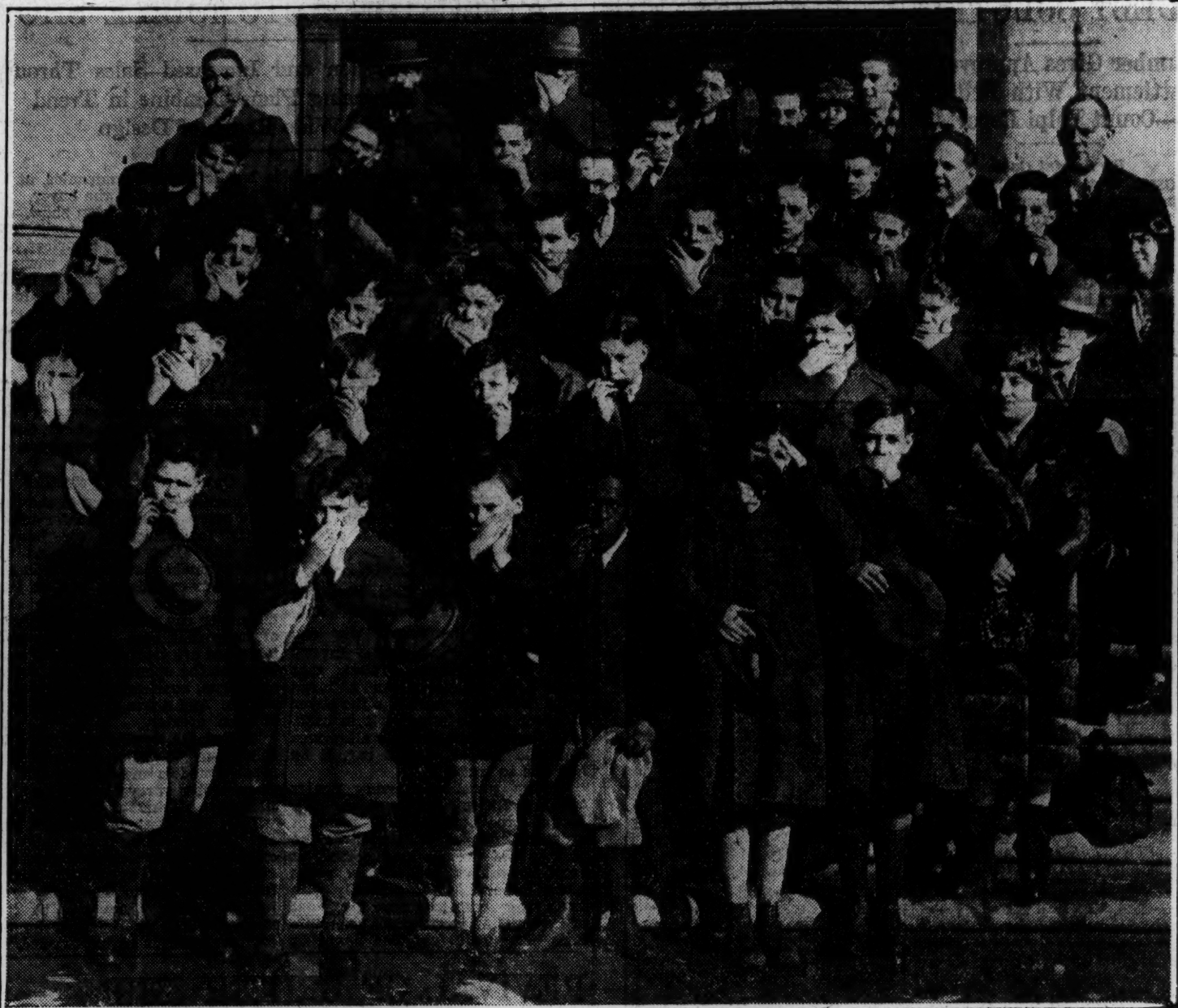
The lecture, which begins at 3 p. m., central standard time, is being given under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Houston, and will be radio-cast direct from the Scottish Rite Cathedral in Houston.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURES RADIOCAST

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—A Christian Science lecture to be delivered by the Hon. William E. Brown, C. S. B., of Los Angeles, Calif., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., Feb. 8, will be radio-cast by Station WMCA, New York City, 341 meters wavelength.

The lecture, which begins at 9 p. m., eastern standard time, is being given under the auspices of Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, and will be radio-cast from the church edifice, 3 East Forty-third Street, New York City.

They Don't Need to Hide Their Faces, or Their Harmonicas



Boy Council Harmonica Band of Philadelphia, Putting Harmony in the Harmonicas

Boy Music Makers Captivate, Boston

Philadelphia Band's Success Starts Local Boyhood on Quest for Harmonicas

Looking into the faces of the 40 self-reliant, responsible, wide-awake boys who compose the Boy Council Harmonica Band of Philadelphia, and hearing them play, members of the Twentieth Century Club, gathered for their weekly dinner and lecture today, decided that a boy harmonica band of Boston was essential, and that they would gladly do all they could to foster it.

Boys who heard the band at the Lancaster Theater later in the afternoon vociferously announced to themselves as of the same opinion, and it is said that there is an unprecedented demand for harmonicas in the shops, and that large orders have been sent out for more.

The boys achieve success wherever they appear. Their accomplishments on the harmonica are pronounced amazing. Mrs. William Arms Fisher, executive chairman of the Civic Music Association of Boston upon whose invitation the boys came, Dr. Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent of schools, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Boy Scouts, and others, already have plans under way for organizing boys' harmonica clubs at once in Boston.

After hearing a delegation of 40 boys from the harmonica band of W. Freeland Kendrick, mayor of Philadelphia, Governor Fuller today gave his promise that Massachusetts will produce a band of an equally high standard. Gov. Fuller was enthusiastic, said the movement was a "wonderful thing," and a means of discovering talent, and familiarizing the younger generation with good music.

Albert N. Hoxie, director, said that there were actually 50,000 boys playing the harmonica, and that 3500 boys are being taught to play. Director Hoxie said that Mayor Kendrick is a harmonica player himself.

Governor Fuller said that he would send Mayor Kendrick a telegram this afternoon complimenting him on the success of the band. The Governor invited the boys to dine with him at the Boston City Club. Mayor Nichols was invited to attend.

The boys opened their concert with "The American Patrol," and played "My Old Kentucky Home," "Turkey in the Straw," "Goin' Home," and "Under the Double Eagle."

WOOD HEEL INDUSTRY IN HAVERHILL ACTIVE

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 6 (Special)—With the turning plant of one concern operating 24 hours a day in order to keep up with the demands for production, and some other concerns working overtime, the wood heel industry in this city is enjoying a boom that it has not had for several seasons.

The turning room of the Bray Counter Company has been operating on a day and night schedule for the past four weeks, and it was stated that there would be no diminution on this high speed production for at least three months in order to keep up with the large amount of orders received.

OLD MORGAN HOUSE IN HARTFORD IS SOLD

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 6 (Special)—The business center will lose another of its famous landmarks in the near future, announcement having been made that Garber Brothers, furniture dealers, have purchased from the Clarence W. Church Estate the old Morgan House on Asylum Street. The house was the birthplace of the senior J. Pierpont Morgan.

The new owners, who paid in excess of \$300,000 for the property, will begin at once the erection of a six-story building.

B. & M. PUBLISHING FREIGHT SCHEDULES

Reports "Overnight" Less Than-Carload Service

The Boston & Maine Railroad, as a further step in its program of improving less-than-carload freight service, is publishing a schedule of regular movements of merchandise cars from Boston and other important points on its lines. Under the schedule, it is stated, shippers may know just when package shipments will move and consignees can tell when deliveries may be expected.

The schedule gives more details than a passenger time-table, and shows the merchandise car movements from the various originating points, the trains on which these cars are regularly scheduled, and the time which the shipments normally take to destination or to other connecting lines. In a close check of such car movements on the Boston & Maine for several recent months, it is stated, 654 cars were traced and only 2 per cent were found to show delay from any cause.

The fast and dependable nature of freight transportation on the New England railroads, testified to by shippers at the New England Shippers' Advisory Board meeting at Portland last week, is demonstrated by these Boston & Maine schedules which provide "overnight" service on package shipments between almost all points within New England. Boston & Maine freight schedules have been speeded up materially in recent months to sustain the "Ship by Rail" slogan.

ACTORS TO PERFORM FOR STATE PRISONERS

For the second time in the history of the State Prison at Charlestown, a complete dramatic production by a professional company will be given for the amusement of its inmates.

This will take place tomorrow afternoon and the occasion will be the presentation by E. E. Clive and the Copley Theater Company of a performance of "The Sport of Kings."

One year ago this same company gave a full performance of "Three Live Ghosts" at the prison and the remarkable effect left after its presentation reflected itself so well in the discipline thereafter, that William Hendry, warden, prevailed upon Mr. Clive to repeat with a performance of "The Sport of Kings" this year. The production will be given with full makeup and props and settings will be sent direct to the prison from the Copley Theater.

COMMITTEE ON TRADE SCHOOL IS APPOINTED

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 6 (Special)—Following the recommendation of Albert L. Barbour, superintendent of schools, that a committee of citizens representing various industries be appointed to consider arrangements for the starting of a trade school as a part of the educational activities in this city, Mayor Fred D. McGreggor has appointed a committee which will begin work at once.

The school department plans to start the trade school with the beginning of the September term. There are no opportunities of this kind in the school department at the present time.

GREEK-AMERICANS TO MEET

The Samuel Gridley Howe Chapter, No. 28, American-Hellenic fraternity, will hold a meeting at the Greek church, corner of Parker and Ruggles streets, tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. The Rt. Rev. J. Alexopoulos, Bishop of the Greek Church of Boston, will preside and will introduce Dr. Raphael Demos, Harvard professor of philosophy, who will speak on "The Life of Dr. Howe and His Contributions to Greece." Alexander D. Varkas is president of the chapter.

TRINATION LEATHER INTERESTS CONFER

Meet in New York With Shoe and Hide Trade Leaders

Problems of the hide, leather and shoe trade were discussed privately at what is said to be the first gathering of leading tanning interests of three countries, held at the Harvard Club, New York, this week. Several of Boston's most prominent tanners attended the meeting.

Called at the proposal of large British leather interests, some time ago, the meeting was known as the international conference of leading tanners and hide men of the United States, Great Britain and Canada. Object of the gathering included the closer co-operation of international tradesmen and the bringing of world-wide relations in this branch of industry on a more amicable basis.

The hide, leather and footwear industries of the world are closely interdependent, it is pointed out, and are subject to sudden changes. Hence, the real value of international conferences.

HONORS SERVICE IN SPANISH WAR

Governor Fuller Designates Feb. 15 as Massachusetts Observance Day

In a proclamation issued today, Alvan T. Fuller, Governor of Massachusetts, set aside Feb. 15 as Spanish War Memorial Day and Maine Memorial Day, and requested its observance in schools and public places.

The proclamation said: "Twenty-eight years ago on Feb. 15 the United States battleship Maine was sunk in Havana Harbor, Cuba. Within a few weeks the war with Spain had begun, and in less than a year the war had been won by the United States and the treaty of peace signed at Paris, thus putting an end to Spanish sovereignty in the Western Hemisphere.

"The accomplishment of that war is a worthy contribution to the history of our country, and in commemoration of the men who served in that conflict and the great principles for which they sacrificed, I proclaim Feb. 15 as Spanish War Memorial Day and Maine Memorial Day and request that it be observed in the schools, in public places, and wherever our people are gathered together."

STATE COLLEGE GETS SUPPORT

Rhode Island Conference Indorses Efforts to Get Larger Funds

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 6 (Special)—Support of the Rhode Island State College in its efforts to get more state funds was voted by the Rhode Island Agricultural Conference at its final session yesterday. The conference also went on record as in favor of apple and milk grading laws, a reforestation program, the government crop reporting service and the plans of the New England Council to develop an all-New England agricultural program.

Prof. Harry R. Lewis read a letter from President Coolidge in which the President indorsed the purposes of the conference and assured it of the support and aid of the federal Department of Agriculture. Speakers yesterday afternoon were Andrew L. Felner, New Hampshire Commissioner of Agriculture, and Miss Florence E. Ward, division chief of the United States Bureau of Home Economics.

In speaking of the problems of New England agriculture, Mr. Felner said there are four which give evidence of the need for an agricultural awakening.

"First, we need more intensive education," he said, "to encourage and instill into the minds of the young men of New England the opportunities which an agricultural career offers. Only 40 of 600 who enter the New Hampshire State College last year were agricultural students."

"Second, we must reconcile the differences of the industrialist and agriculturalist, so that the former will cease to exploit industry. The farmer is still fighting for concessions from public utility and interstate commerce commissions.

"Third, we must stop the clamoring on the part of the city man against agriculture and high agricultural prices, without looking for reasons for them. Many of these rumors are unjustified.

"New England farmers must cultivate thrift in home and farm practices. The thrift of the New England farmer has always been his salvation and it must be cultivated."

CONFERENCE IS POSTPONED

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 6 (Special)—Postponement for two weeks of the opening of the Maine Methodist Episcopal conference at Rockland from April 14 to April 28 was announced yesterday. Bishop William H. Anderson will preside.

Wool Dresses

For Spring Wear

Showing in generous assortment new lightweight Wool Dresses suitable for sport or travel wear. Two-piece and straight one-piece styles, all finely tailored. CHECKS are much in favor. The assortment includes, of course, the new Spring colors.

ONE-PIECE MODELS

4 Styles at \$25

3 Styles at \$35

Other One-Piece Models at \$49.50 and \$59.50

TWO-PIECE MODELS

\$49.50 \$59.50 \$95

OTHER WOOL DRESSES

including "one-of-a-kind" models, developed in jersey combined with printed silk or plain crepe de Chine.

\$95 to \$145

TRADE TEMPLE MARK

Dinner and Afternoon Dresses

New, attractive Spring Dresses for evening and afternoon wear, of imported silver thread laces in the new shades, Blondine, Orchid, Bois de Rose; also white. . . . \$95

Afternoon Dresses of Georgette, chiffon and crepe de Chine trimmed with imported laces, in Bois de Rose, Orchid, Bleu et and Green \$65

FOR DAYTIME WEAR

Daytime Two-piece Frock of crepe de Chine in Navy, Sand, Bois de Rose, Delft, \$49.50

R. H. STEARNS CO

BOSTON

CORRECTION
Due to a typographical error, these notices were run in yesterday's paper under the date of Jan. 31, instead of Feb. 7.

NEW ENGLAND REAL ESTATE CONSTRUCTION HOLDS FIRM

Week's Total Less Than for Corresponding Periods in 1925 and 1922, but Tops Other Years—Mayflower Society Buys Building—Many Sales Listed

Building operations in New England for the week ended Feb. 2, 1926, as compared with figures for a corresponding period last year show a slight decrease, according to statistics of building and engineering operations in New England compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation.

Figures for the week ended Feb. 2, as compared with corresponding periods for the last 25 years follow:

1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	
\$4,273,100	\$4,701,900	\$3,767,300	\$3,007,000	\$5,029,300	\$1,519,000	\$838,000	\$191,775,000	\$955,000	\$1,118,000	\$2,667,000	\$2,480,000	\$1,043,000	\$1,270,000	\$1,860,000	\$1,176,000	\$2,014,000	\$1,109,280,000	\$706,000	\$1,007,788,000	\$1,190,000	\$2,022,000	\$682,000	\$1,005,617,000	\$1,835,000	\$1,001,550,000

Rising 155 feet and divided into 15 stories, the Capitol Office Building, the business block of the Metropolitan Theater, occupying more than an acre in the center of the new downtown development of the general Park Square district, is expected to become the Boston and New England furniture mart within the next five years. Here manufacturers and wholesalers, or jobbers are to have spacious facilities for headquarters and meetings.

Within a few days the Furniture Association of Boston and New England will rent several floors of the completed building for their annual furniture display. Following the week or more of furniture exhibit it is understood that three or four floors will be leased for long periods of time, and exhibits installed. The structure is now practically complete.

The office building is constructed of steel and reinforced concrete with stone exterior. It is 14 stories high, with stores on the first floor. This building offers to the larger business houses of Boston further opportunity to obtain large undivided floor areas, which is a decided advantage over the method of expanding over several floors, when space on one floor is limited.

It is to be modern in every respect, having a basement of sufficient height for cafe or other purposes, with stores on the first floor of sufficient height to accommodate mezzanines; the second floor is laid out and arched into modern shops.

The entrance lobby has a marble floor, marble walls, ornamental ceiling and bronze elevator doors, the elevator equipment of electric, high-speed type. Store fronts are of metal, all glass in exterior. Large plate glass, public corridors having marble floors and wainscoting and the entire building carried out in a modern, high-class manner.

The exterior of the building on both Tremont and Washington streets is of full-glazed terra cotta, the base portion of the building granite. The balance of the Hollis Street front and the Dillaway and Dore Street frontages of face brick with stone and terra cotta trimmings.

George Nelson Moser, Boston architect, supervised the construction. The owners of the building are W. J. McDonald and Max Shoelman.

The Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants have taken title to the property at 9 Walnut Street. This property consists of 1497 square feet of land, assessed for \$17,900, and a five-story building, assessed for \$8600, or a total of \$26,500. The premises will be occupied by the society who now have rooms at 53 Mt. Vernon Street. William C. Codman & Son were the brokers.

What is believed to be the largest plumbing contract ever let in New England was awarded yesterday to a Boston firm, C. H. Cronin, Inc., which was selected from a large number of bidders to install plumbing in the new Statler hotel and office building being erected in the uptown district.

The Cronin firm was the lowest bidder for the work, according to Dwight P. Robinson & Co., general contractors for the building.

While the Statler building will not be the largest one in New England, it will be the largest hotel, and the fact that each of the 1300 rooms will have a bath adjoining makes the plumbing feature one of the largest building items.

Sales through John T. Burns & Sons, Inc., include a two-story, two-family brick and frame house, 70 Clyde Street, Newtonville, together with approximately 10,000 square feet of land and two-car garage recently completed by Vincent Squires, to Edward L. Rawson for home and investment. Valuation \$25,000.

For Herbert M. Brooks, the property situated at 13 Cedar Street, Newton Center, consisting of a 10-room house with approximately 4,000 square feet of land and two-car garage, to Alexander Livingston or occupancy. A. T. Lamotte represented the grantor. The property is valued at \$18,000.

For John D. Peard the English colonial two-family house together with a two-car garage situated on Angdon Avenue, Newtonville, valued at \$23,500, to A. S. Cotter.

Garage property at 1800 Center Street, West Roxbury, consisting of one-story concrete building and approximately 9120 feet of land, has been sold to Marian E. Moran. The property is taxed for \$22,000, although the purchase price is far in excess of this amount. The purchaser will conduct a garage business.

The Suburban Realty Corporation has purchased from Fred Woldsworth and Robert D. Farrington, mercantile property situated at 132 Pearl Street. Besides a four-story brick and stone building there are 2537 feet of land. The total assessment is \$55,000, of which \$36,200 is on the land. The new owner buys for investment.

Rolls-Royce of America, Inc., has leased of Joseph Meyerson half of

she would have been more so, if she had been less elegantly attired for her excursion to Siberia. L. A. S.

Boston Concert Calendar

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 7, in Symphony Hall, a concert without orchestra by the Handel and Haydn Society, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, assisted by Mme. Schumann-Heink as soloist.

On the same afternoon, at the Hollis Street Theater, the fourteenth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Stuart Mason, conductor, with Mieczyslaw Munz as soloist in Liszt's A major piano concerto. The other numbers will be Mendelssohn's "Ruy Blas" Overture, Chadwick's Second Symphony and Berlioz's Danse des Sylphes et Marche Hongroise from "The Damnation of Faust."

Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 9, in Symphony Hall, the third historical concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. The program will include Brahms' First Symphony and numbers by Wagner, Saint-Saëns and Tchaikovsky.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 9, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the Fox-Burgin-Bedetti Trio, with trios by Arensky and by Schumann in D minor, and a set of Variations by Beethoven.

Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 10, in the Copley Theater, a program of dances by Grace Christie.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 10, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Gladys de Almeida, soprano.

Thursday evening, Feb. 11, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, Nikolai Sokoloff, conductor. The program includes the Grétry-Mottl Ballet Suite from "Cephele et Procris," Sibelius' First Symphony, Esacso's "Thun Dance" from "Oedipus," Loefler's "Memories of My Childhood" and Borodin's Polovtsian Dances from "Prince Igor."

On the same evening, at Gwendolyn Ridgway's 21 Wharf Studio, a recital by Marion Stanley, soprano, assisted by Leonard Boardman, pianist.

Friday afternoon, Feb. 12, and Saturday evening, Feb. 13, in Symphony Hall, the fifteenth pair of concerts by strings by Vivaldi, a "Contrapunto" by Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

The program includes a Concerto for strings by Vivaldi, a "Contrapunto" by Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

On the same evening, at Gwendolyn Ridgway's 21 Wharf Studio, a recital by Marion Stanley, soprano, assisted by Leonard Boardman, pianist.

Saturday afternoon, Feb. 13, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Myra Hess, pianist.

On the same evening, at the Hollis Street Theater, the fifteenth concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday evening, Feb. 19, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Harold Scheraga, pianist, with a program of music by Bach.

Saturday afternoon, Feb. 20, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Myra Hess, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 21, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Ossip Gabrilowitch, pianist.

On the same evening, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Ignace Hillsberg, pianist.

On the same evening, in St. Elmer Hall, a recital by Mme. Gaillic, pianist.

On the same afternoon, at the Hollis Street Theater, the fifteenth concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday evening, Feb. 14, at the Copley Theater, a concert of Negro Spirituals by L. Rosamond Johnson and Ray Charles, conductor.

Monday evening, Feb. 15, in Steinert Hall, a recital by Florence Brink, violinist.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 16, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Ossip Gabrilowitch, pianist.

On the same evening, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Ignace Hillsberg, pianist.

On the same evening, in St. Elmer Hall, a recital by Mme. Gaillic, pianist.

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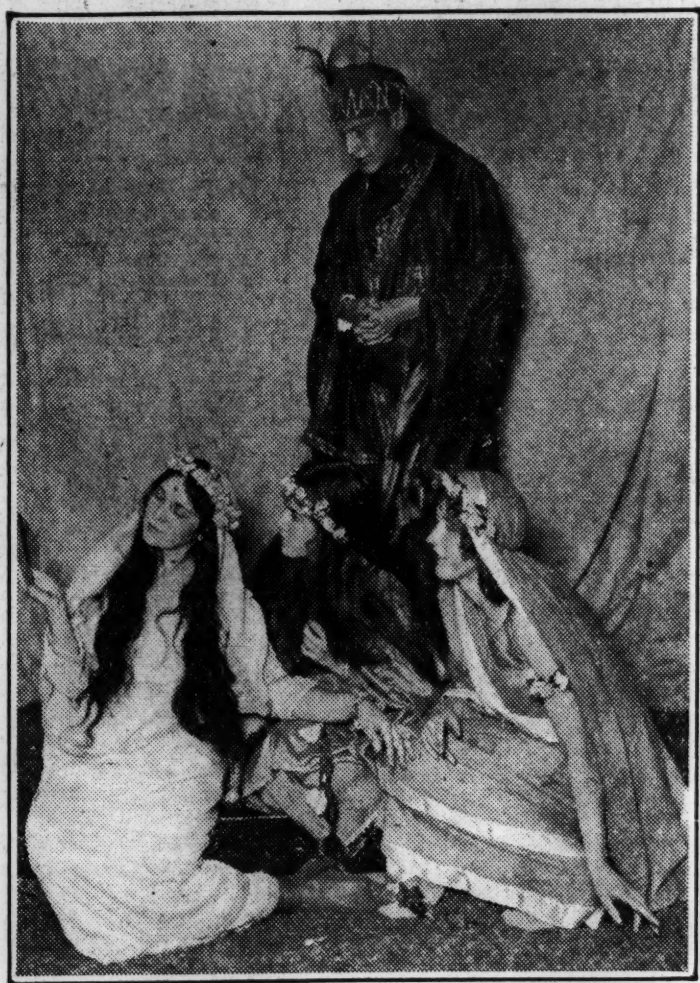
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Ancient India Depicted in Boston Play



"Sakuntala" Will Be Produced at Fine Arts Theater With Eduardo Sanchez, President of Harvard Dramatic Club, as Dushyanta, King of India. In the Photograph Seated Below Mr. Sanchez Are (Left to Right) Doris Sanger as Sakuntala, Margaret Forbes as Anasuya, and Louisa James as Prynnyavado.

Hall, a recital by Elizabeth Dodge-Dodge, lyric soprano, assisted by George A. Brown, cellist, and Howard A. Slayman, pianist.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 17, in Jordan Hall, a violin recital by Barbara Lull.

Thursday evening, Feb. 18, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the Harvard Glee Club, assisted by Jacques Thibaud, violinist.

On the same evening in Jordan Hall, a recital by Left Poushnoft, pianist.

Friday afternoon, Feb. 19, and Saturday evening, Feb. 20, in Symphony Hall, the sixteenth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday evening, Feb. 19, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Harold Scheraga, pianist, with a program of music by Bach.

Saturday afternoon, Feb. 20, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Myra Hess, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 21, in Symphony Hall, another recital by Barbara Lull.

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chez, head of the Harvard Dramatic Club; Miss Nancy Murray, Harold Frederick Lindergreen, Russell Hitchcock, Miss Doris Sanger as Sakuntala, Miss Margaret Forbes, Miss Louisa James, Russell B. Bank, Miss Betty Smith, Mrs. Edward Holton James, Donald Childers, John O'Callahan, Miss Frieda Altman, Miss Esther Peterson, Donald Patterson, Sartell Prentice, Philip Aspinwall, Peter Smith, Charles J. Prescott, Miss Berthe Braggiotti and Miss Francesca Braggiotti as dancing girls, Alfred Lotti, Miss Ellen Frothingham and Fern Bannan.

The costumes and hangings to be used were those made especially for the London production, in which Miss Sybil Thorne took the title part. It was given under the patronage of the Duke of Connaught and attended by some of England's most distinguished officials and men and women of letters.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOME INSPECTED

New Quarters in Jamaica Plain Provide Home Comforts

Friends of Mount Pleasant Home for elderly men and women who would be otherwise alone or uncared for today are inspecting the new residence which has just been completed for their occupancy at 301 South Huntington Avenue, Jamaica Plain. Open house will be kept tomorrow and Monday also. After that the family will be moved from its present house at 59 Elm Hill Avenue, Roxbury, where it has been for the last 16 years, going there from 3 Aspinwall Road, Dorchester, where it lived for eight years.

This is being celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the meeting at which the project for such a home was launched on Jan. 31, 1901. The home was incorporated on March 5 of that year.

Equipping the place with every modern appliance for safety and convenience the dominating thought of those charged with the construction of the new home has been to make of comfortable, homelike and cheerful. Fronting on a busy thoroughfare the grounds extend to Jamaica Way in the rear overlooking parklands and well-traveled park roads. The house is flooded with sunlight and well ventilated. Single rooms are arranged with connecting doors so that family groups can be kept together. Small tables in the pleasant dining room overlooking the park, also provide for keeping family circles intact and preserving the home atmosphere. A large living room with open fireplace looks through long French windows across miles of parkway.

The kitchens are light and airy, with ranges, steam tables, ovens and other equipment of the most approved models. In addition to the general kitchen is a large kitchenette on the main floor where individual meals can be prepared or from which light refreshments can be served on special occasions. A sewing room also is provided.

The building is of colonial design and brick construction with stone trimmings and green blinds and is fireproof. Present accommodations are for 46 guests.

Men and women are taken into the home without regard to creed, nationality or financial condition. The idea of the founders and of those now in charge is to provide the comforts, friendliness and affectionate care of a real home to men and women who seem otherwise unprovided for.

A music box is part of the home equipment and a phonograph and radio will later be installed, it is hoped.

The cast includes: Eduardo Sanchez, dramatist, who translated and prepared "Sakuntala" for the English stage, is stage manager for the Boston presentation. The text used is the new political version written by Laurence Binyon. The musical numbers to be introduced were composed by Louis Adolphe Coerne. Miss Joy Higgins of Community Service is directing the play.

Others assisting in the presentation are William R. Brewster, lighting and stage manager; Charles J. Prescott, assistant to stage manager; Freda Altman, assistant to directors; Harold Frederick Lindergreen, properties; Esther Peterson, mistress of properties; Evelyn Cunningham, make-up; Mrs. Harold Bowditch and Mrs. Mary V. Linnell, wardrobe. Songs of stage will be rendered by Elaine Ingersoll Minick. The temple dance has been arranged by the Braggiotti sisters.

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SUPER-POWER DEVELOPMENT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE TO BEGIN

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 6 (Special)—Super-power developments of the greatest importance, which will open up new territory and mean expenditure of millions of dollars and employment of many men in New Hampshire, will be undertaken by the New England Public Service Company, which serves Hanover, Lebanon and Norwich, Hartford, and White and White River Junction, Vt. The Grafton concern, in 1917, purchased the assets of the Lebanon Electric Light & Power Company, and the Mascoma Electric Light & Gas Company.

The Connecticut River Company generates its power in Vermont, and sends it over transmission lines into this State, where at the present time it sells to the Souhegan, Keene and Laconia electric companies and also has a contract to furnish the Nashua mills with electricity.

At the same time the report of the purchase of the Jones & Linscott Electric Company at Lancaster by the New England Public Service Company is confirmed. With the State Gas & Electric Company, both of which are now owned by the New England Public Service Company.

Electrical engineers are now drawing up plans and studying various problems for the purpose of discovering the most advantageous and strategic points to be electrically developed.

In the northern section, steps already have been taken to link up Lancaster, Berlin and St. Johnsbury, Vt. The transmission lines, when completed, will be thrown across open spaces of more than 50 miles. This project is made possible by the acquisition of the Jones & Linscott Electric Company at Lancaster. The North Country hydroelectric utility is located on the Connecticut River and has assets of over \$100,000. The purchase price was not announced.

The taking of the concern added to the many valuable water rights the Insull's now own in New Hampshire.

Although no definite date has been set, the New England Public Service Company also intends to link up the \$2,500,000 power project which is now putting in on the Contoocook River at Hillsborough with Manchester, Keene and various other localities where they recently purchased electrical plants.

Tied Up to Manchester

The Souhegan Electric Company at Milford, which was bought by the Insulls recently, will be tied up with the Manchester Traction at Nashua. From what can be gathered from officials of the various concerns owned by the New England Public Service Company, hundreds of miles of transmission lines will be erected in the State as soon as the necessary study has been made.

At the present time the New England Public Service Company, through its holdings, is serving the majority of cities in the State with power and is also looking after the electrical needs of hundreds of towns located within its borders.

Another large public utility company which has acquired valuable holdings in the State is the New England Company, which recently merged with a number of other companies.

This concern owns the Connecticut

River Power Company of New Hampshire, which has assets of \$6,538,148. It does not retail its power, but sells to other utilities. The New England Company has also purchased the Grafton County Electric Light & Power Company, which serves Hanover, Lebanon and Norwich, Hartford, and White and White River Junction, Vt. The Grafton concern, in 1917, purchased the assets of the Lebanon Electric Light & Power Company, and the Mascoma Electric Light & Gas Company.

PLAN SEARCHING COURT INQUIRY

(Continued from Page 1)

Hall, chief justice, Superior Court; Frederick P. Calot, justice, Boston Juvenile Court; Wilfred Bolster, chief justice, Boston Municipal Court; Michael J. Murray, justice, Boston Municipal Court; Elias B. Bishop, justice, Superior Court; Frederick W. Fosdick, justice, Superior Court; Hugo A. Dubuque, justice, Superior Court; William C. Loring, chairman, Judicial Council

Editor of Paris Paper Tells How the French Debt Mission Failed at Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

when they are becoming interesting, he is lively, alert and ingenious. The contribution of the Palais Bourbon was less substantial. M. Auréli, who is not a bad lad, is particularly the teacher's pet of Professor Jaze, the great doctrinaire of the left, and when he is far from his master, in order not to lose his bearings, he takes for his compass the decisions of the Socialist Congresses (provisional fashion). M. Lamoureux delights in texts and conceived the arrangement which was to be concluded at Washington as provincial lawyers conceive a contract of sale between an artful seller and a prudent buyer. M. Bokanowski is vague, susceptible, calculating, undulating, mysterious; and the Marquis de Chambrun offers the specialty of being the great-grandson of Gen. Marquis de Lafayette.

As such he has citizenship rights in the United States. Thus, when he goes there, he begins each of his speeches by these words: "As an American citizen—" which does not fail to impress his audience. He speaks English very well; but he understands it less well for the very good reason that he is a little deaf of hearing. This circumstance was destined, during the voyage, to bring about several misunderstandings. One night especially on the Paris the whistle began to sound lugubriously. We were crossing a stretch of forest the shrieking of this siren reached down into the cabins and awakened us all. It also awoke M. de Chambrun, who shared M. Bokanowski's cabin; but he mistook the nature of the sound which he heard and asked his colleague: "Who did you say?"

Each Had His Own Plan
To the council of guardians were attached three financial technicians: Joseph Simon, Director of the Societe Generale, a charming man with a clear mind and sure judgment, who was particularly qualified to take part in the mission, since it was he who had contracted the majority of the \$3,340,000,000 of debt which we had to pay during the war; and, as a matter of fact, Director of the Financial Services of the High Commission of the Republic at Washington, and it is over his signature, validated by that of M. L'Amirauté Jussier, that American gold had come to be sent to France; M. Moreau-Naret, Assistant Director of the Movement of Funds in the Ministry of Finances, correct, elegant and possessed of a remarkable memory; and M. Haguenin, the youngest of our finance inspectors, future ace (in a fiscal sense) of the Palais Bourbon, whom we had called the living amortization table, whose wit and gaiety the most stupefying calculations did not succeed in destroying. All three perfectly remarkable. That is without doubt the reason why they played an unobtrusive role.

Finally, add to this the director of a paper of the extreme Left, who was believed to be going to America to look for machinery, but who suddenly the day after disembarking was to be promoted by M. Caillaux to the dignity of official spokesman of the Minister of Finances, and accredited as such with the American press.

What was the state of mind of these missionaries? It was of the most diverse character. Each one had his own plan and conception.

Caillaux's Dominant Quality
M. Berenger and M. Chapsal, who were to walk almost always hand in hand, had the truest and most reasonable conception; it was necessary in the negotiations to devote every effort to the payment of annuities, for this was the substantial basis of the debate. Above all, it was necessary that the first annuities should be as light as possible. Those annuities would certainly have to be paid, and if they were too heavy they would crush the unfortunate French taxpayer. As for the annuities which should fall upon the generation of 1947 or that of 1968, one might talk less on their behalf, who can say what will happen within 40 years? and does not wisdom command us to have regard above all to the immediate future, the twin brother of the present?

M. Dausset had an original plan: "When we are at Washington," he proposed, "let us not talk finances, let us talk only politics. At another time we shall come back to take up the question of debts. Between the two voyages we shall place what I shall call 'the cordial interruption.'"

M. Bokanowski had a chivalrous plan: "What are we doing," he said to me, "in thus crossing the Atlantic? We are making a grand gesture. America must respond to this grand gesture with another gesture by declaring to us: 'See, your debt is canceled!'"

And M. Auréli had a Socialist plan: "All Congresses [pronounced rather congresses] of our party have declared themselves against payments [pronounced paymen] among allies. No payments must be made."

As for the grand master, as for M. Caillaux, he gave somewhat the impression of going over yonder as a person going to a party. The dominant quality with M. Caillaux, in fact, is the tendency to take risks. If he wins it gives him exuberant joy; if he loses it gives him absurd rage. In any case, he has versatility. A gesture may make him change his opinion.

War Stocks Debt
On leaving Le Havre the American establishment did not mean a great deal to him. Then, as he approached, he asked himself: "After all, why should I not win?" And so quickly he prepared his play.

Saturday, Sept. 19, three days out of New York, he had assembled his collaborators, little and big. The meeting—what a symbol!—was held in a part of the steamship which was called the "children's dining room." Little tables, little seats, but big discussions. At first they combed, then they discussed, then they dickered, somewhat as is fitting among politicians, and the general budgetary register of the Senate made no bones about showing that the president of the budget commission of the Chamber did not know his own files. Then, they drew up the bases of the offer which, on the first day after landing, the French delegation should make to the American commission.

"No moratorium," M. Caillaux had declared. "I can pay—I will pay—I am going to offer them for the first year \$25,000,000. If need be, I shall go as high as \$30,000,000. But they must incorporate the war stocks' debt in the total debt."

This story of the war stocks' debt is one of the most prodigious stories among the assets of the finances of the Republic.

When, in 1919, after peace was made, the American armies re-embarked for America, they experienced some trouble in carrying with them their immense stock of supplies (railway material, encampment supplies, food, blankets, automobiles, typewriters and even heaps of letter paper). Consequently, they

urged France to take them off their hands. A very simple reply might have been made, as follows:

Essential to Free France
"All right! Leave your stock! We shall liquidate them for your account and shall hold the profit from the liquidation at your disposal."

But that would not do for the great statesmen who governed us. Two of them, L. L. Klotz, then Minister of Finance, and Paul Morel, then Commissioner for the Liquidation of Stocks, found it better method than to buy in a lump all the American bric-a-brac. They offered \$407,000,000 for it (more than \$3,000,000,000 at the present exchange value of the franc), which should be paid within 10 years at the latest, that is to say in 1929 and which, in the meantime, would bear interest at 5 per cent annually. It was to say, for what we should spend each year \$20,000,000 (more than \$400,000,000 at the present value of the franc).

These stocks were naturally very badly resold by the French Government, which is the most wretched business man in the world. They got out of it hardly \$250,000,000—and that at a time when the dollar was not quoted at the high rate of today. Interest paid on these stocks is figured in millions of francs; which means that the French Government, and we are going to have to pay in four years an amount, the huge size of which will be proportional to the sale exchange. In short, at a low estimate, this fine operation will cost us 10,000,000,000 francs.

Joseph Simon, who is the calmest and most courteous man in the world, was very much disturbed when he spoke of it to the Paris. "They arrest," he said, "railway switchmen who have not committed so many mistakes, and have not caused so much havoc."

Everybody was unanimous in proclaiming that it was essentially France at any price from the terrible due-date of 1929.

A One-Sided Clause
"The Americans," repeated M. Caillaux, "must incorporate the war stocks' debt in the total debt."

Thus, amid the tossing of the vessel, which the great waves of the ocean were cradling, and which the scorching breath of the Gulf Stream was beginning to caress, was built up the initial French proposition: incorporation of the commercial war stocks' debt with the general political debt; gradual payments over 62 years of \$25,000,000 per year for five years; \$60,000,000 for the ten years following; and beginning with 1946, \$90,000,000. A safeguarding clause would protect the French in their payments. This clause would say

that: "In case that as a result of happenings entirely independent of the wish of France, one of the essential elements of its assets should come to be diminished, the present arrangement would be subjected to a new examination."

The senators were not undisturbed over the outcome of such a clause. "It is," said M. Chapsal, "a one-sided clause. It does not appear ordinary in any contract."

"It will be," protested M. Berenger, who had a remarkable intuition as to the American state of mind, "the clause which will produce a split."

But on this subject M. Caillaux had definite opinions. And M. Lamoureux would have desired a still more precise text. One of those texts which with us, before a justice of the peace, leaves no escape to the summoned litigant.

When the session was adjourned the delegation departed, flushed and agitated, from the "children's dining hall." Some considered that the list of millions to be spent had been traced very rapidly; others regarded that their words had not been accepted; but M. Bokanowski, who had anticipated some, urged the others, and involved everything somewhat, alone had a smile of satisfaction on his lips, and going up the steps to the main deck he murmured the word covering the situation.

"We are going to give them a game of bluff."

Whereupon M. Caillaux, who had had eyes and ears only for M. Bokanowski, repeated with a loud laugh:

"That's it, let's give them a game of bluff!"

On Other Side of the Ocean
And now, if you will, let us leave our people to their voyage and let us look at what happened on land in America. First of all, let us attempt to penetrate the American state of mind in this troubled affair of inter-allied debts.

"Your debt," says to us the man in the street at Chicago or at Atlanta, when the subject is opened with him, "why it continues to cost me money. Look here! Even this year I have paid so many dollars to meet the interest on it."

This is a point of view which we hardly consider in France. Nevertheless it exists. We have somewhat the conception that the \$3,000,000,000 which were lent to us during the war were repaid by the American strong-box, and that as this strong-box is still full of gold in billions, it is a sordid avarice to wish to get them back. The matter is, alas! rather more complex. The money which was advanced to us in 1917 and which was not held in stock and was not taken out of it all at once in the form of a mass levy. The American Government procured it by borrowing from the American people. It is what are called the "Victory Loans" which were contracted through the periodical sale of interest at 4 1/2 per cent. Now the greatest inconvenience about loans is that they do not disappear from one day to another. They drag with them across the years, and sometimes centuries this ball and chain of interest which periodically on a fixed day comes bumping against the door of the debtor. Victory loans do not escape the general rule. They continue to run. And their interest runs with them. The result is that each year the American taxpayer on receiving his tax blank is obliged to ask the American taxpayers in the form of taxes for millions of dollars to pay interest at 4 1/2 per cent to the holders of Victory loans. The result is, therefore, that each year the American taxpayer on receiving his tax blank is obliged to ask the American taxpayers to pay interest at 4 1/2 per cent to the holders of Victory loans.

And taking up his tax blank he calculates: "Here we have so many dollars for interest on money lent to the Allies. The American might at any rate at least pay the interest."

As for the allowance on the field of battle, as for the war fought side by side, these give rise also to arguments differing entirely from ours. Even the tardy entry into the conflict is sometimes turned against us.

"Look here," reason business men on the other side of the Atlantic, "you do not dispute the war invoices of your neutral providers and you fund without repining the notes of all the Swiss, Argentines, Dutchmen and Danes, who sold you anything during the war. You do not dispute

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even our bills so long as we were neutral, and you have settled with Mr. Schwab for all that he sold you before 1917. Why, then, do you dispute the notes of your allies and why are you unwilling to pay the American people as you have paid the great American industrialists? If in 1917 we had not entered the war, and had remained neutral, if we had simply continued to furnish you guns and munitions, would you refuse to settle for the amount? No? Then, why refuse it today? If we had not fought, you would pay us. Because we did fight, you refuse to pay us. Is that logical?"

More particularly as concerns France, the feeling is peculiar. The great majority of Americans believe in good faith that we are, or will be, rich, very rich. Their tourists, returning from Europe, do not cease to utter eulogies on French labor, French intelligence, French production. They recount that everywhere, in Alsace, in Champagne, in Normandy, they have seen the peasants working the soil laboriously and the factories giving their full yield. They announce that within 15 years France will be the most prosperous country in all of Europe. Their fellow-countrymen readily believe this. And then they say to us:

"No doubt, today you are passing through a difficult phase and cannot pay large sums of money, but in 15 years what will \$115,000,000 mean to you? Your exchange, which is undergoing only a temporary depreciation, will then have returned near to par; \$100,000,000 will no longer represent more than 500,000 francs. It will be like play to spend this amount."

An Industrious People
How many times during the week I was to pass in Washington did I not hear these arguments. And did not a Cabinet member, one of the debt commission, say to me:

"In spite of my love for you I cannot pity you; one cannot pity the most intelligent and industrious people in the Old World. The only people truly to be pitied in Europe are the English people, because they have 1,300,000 unemployed, who are kept in inactivity and idleness. England disturbs me, but not France!"

In vain did I attempt to reply: "I came," said I, "on the finest steamship of the French fleet. It gives an impression of unheard-of luxury and of absolute security. However, this magnificent ship, if it were not controlled with precaution and should strike a rock or an iceberg, would sink like a simple trailer. It is the same with France. People smile at these comparisons. They no longer spoke of our militarism. They no longer accused us of not paying taxes. They were content with seeing us on the road to fortune, because we were on the road of labor. Strange state of mind! State of mind difficult to combat! For years we had complained of being the victims of calumnies and, lo! we are victims of embellishment. Oh, happy medium, in what part of the earth do you dwell?"

Add to all these sentiments, which I do not discuss and which I restrict myself to setting forth—the game of politics. They play politics enormously in the United States. They make as much of it as of sport, and they mix politics with everything as they mix sports. There are two parties at the present time, the Democratic Party and the Republican Party, which spend their time sending back and forth over the net of power all happenings on the planet as a tennis ball is sent back and forth. The war—it is the Democratic Party which conducted it; therefore the Republican Party dismissed with a rapid stroke the Treaty of Peace which terminated it. The loans to the Allies were agreed to by the Democratic Party and when in 1921 the Republicans assumed power they were raised to more than \$10,000,000,000, and that to more than 200,000,000 francs in our present currency. What a temptation for the Republicans to say:

War Debt Commission
"The Democrats sent away our money, we shall make it come back! The Democrats spent, we shall recover!"

The Republicans were not long in

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yielding to this temptation. And on Feb. 9, 1922, Congress, where the Republicans were in power, had decided on the formation of a commission, the War Debt Commission, which should summon to its bar all the allied debtors and should invite them to settle their obligations. To be certain that the Commission should not be too open to indulgence and to generosity, Congress had closed it within very narrow regulations. It should be impossible to conclude an agreement if these regulations were exceeded. Congress intended to remain sovereign master. And the President of the United States himself could only recommend to Congress the adoption of an agreement favored by the War Debt Commission; but could neither negotiate or sign definitively.

Eight members composed and still compose this War Debt Commission: three cabinet officers, a senator, two representatives, a lawyer, and a business man. The cabinet officers are: Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, president of the Commission; Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State; Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce. The senator is Reed Smoot, representing Utah. The two congressmen are Theodore Burton, Republican, representing Ohio, and Charles Crisp, Democrat, representing Georgia. The lawyer is Richard Olney, son of one of the leaders of the American bar, and the business man is Edward Hurley, who during the war grandly directed the Shipping Board.

A variegated but solid assembly. Each of these men has a particular value and special qualities. Mr. Mellon, who, after Ford and Rockefeller, is the richest man in the United States, gives the impression of a Baron de Rothschild, who would be a master of finesse. Hoover is more massive and rough, but he has a prodigious memory, accomplishes each day a tremendous task, transcribes instantly in calories the productive value of each nation, and possesses the confidence of all that trade in America. Mr. Smoot is chairman of the Senate Committee of Ways and Means. He juggles with figures and fights with no matter what expert over no matter what calculation of amortization. His rapidity in following a financial debate is prodigious.

Reimbursements Negotiated
The other members also are almost all acres of finance and of business; and Edward Hurley who knows France very well, drew up a peculiar plan of settlement, which in January, 1925, he sent to M. Clementel, then Minister of Finance, by which France should pay off the greater part of its debt by sending to America industrial obligations secured by gigantic works of development in French territory.

Theoretically, it would seem that

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MILITARY STUDY OPPOSED IN IOWA

Religious and Women's
Organizations Disapprove
Government Program

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 6 (Special).—The movement against military training in Iowa colleges, started at Coe College at Cedar Rapids, has aroused religious organizations and women's clubs. At the closing session of the state convention of the ministers of the Church of Christ, the attitude of government authorities in making demands upon the young men of the country for military training was severely condemned.

The ministers criticized the War Department for its program of activities which, they said, handicapped students for a social order organized for peace. They declared the program tends to develop a "war psychology."

A Paris Causerie

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Paris, Jan. 26. The Socialists in France who have just discussed whether they should participate with the Radicals in power are scarcely the revolutionary party of tradition. Certainly there is one section of Socialists which maintains the old theories, which is anti-parliamentarian, which is class-conscious, which will have nothing to do with what it calls bourgeois groups, and aims at a popular dictatorship. But the bulk of the Socialists in France have become exceedingly mild. They are reformists precisely in the sense that the Radicals are. It is perhaps well to remember that the word Radical, as it is understood in France, and even in England, has not the connotations that it has in America. A Radical is merely a Republican with ideas of social progress. He is rarely doctrinaire: he simply stands for an amelioration of conditions and he has lately added to his conceptions an internationalism which is opposed to the intense Nationalism of the parties of the Right. Theoretically, the Socialists differ from the Radicals in that they are against capitalism in all its forms, and while awaiting its overthrow should not vote bourgeois budgets which include provisions for the army, for the secret police, and for the colonies. They are, however, ready to break their rules, and, as they have done in practice, it is not difficult for them to work with the Radicals. They would probably still be working with the Radicals were it not for the financial middle for which they are anxious to repudiate all responsibility.

Socialist Leaders

There are many leaders of the Socialists, but the outstanding men at the moment are Léon Blum, Paul Boncour, Comptère Morel and Pierre Renaudel. Léon Blum is a skillful, urbane, cultured man who seems more in his place in a salon than in the rough-and-tumble of a political gathering. To a remarkable encyclopedic knowledge he joins a delicacy of manner and a finesse of argumentation. He is subtle and acute and only fails to be a great leader because he lacks the fire of Jaurès and also his robust force. He is reproached with being too dilettante. Perhaps excessive culture in a politician is a defect. Paul Boncour is also a cultured man, but he is a picturesque orator. When he addresses audiences in somewhat florid language he adopts Dantonian attitudes. He does not succeed with his party because he is regarded as conservative and as seeking office. Comptère Morel, on the other hand, is an ardent opponent of participation. He is a blunt, outspoken man, of great shrewdness and common sense, and he reminds the party of the teachings on which it was founded. Unsurprising in his criticism of the participationists, he has made himself the chief of a large section which regards him as an honest exponent of true Socialism. Pierre Renaudel is active and enterprising, but he has no polish and no dexterity. He does not disguise the fact that he considers himself cut out for high office. If he is clumsy he is persevering, and he is guided entirely by the belief that Socialists and Radicals should combine. At one time, before the famous split in the party at Tours when the Communists separated themselves from the Socialists, Renaudel was regarded as a Bolshevik in tendency, but since then he has evolved considerably. Such are the men who are the Socialists' leaders, and perhaps to them should be added Vincent Auriol who is put forward as the financier of the party.

Colonial Possibilities

In the French Annuaire great insistence is laid upon colonial possibilities. It is remarked that the French colonies measure more than 12,000,000 square kilometers, that is to say, even if one deducts the Sahara Desert, more than 20 times the surface of France itself. The colonial population is about 60,000,000 inhabitants. Thus it is argued France is a world power of 100,000,000 men. Now France is crushed by the formidable annual tribute that it must pay to foreigners for raw materials. If France would only utilize the resources of the colonies this burden would be removed. Without speaking of coal and petrol, which represent 5,000,000,000 francs, of which half could be saved by a development of hydraulic energy and colonial riches, France buys abroad 15,000,000,000 francs worth of materials, of which the greater part could be furnished by the colonies. Some examples are given: France purchases 2,500,000,000 francs of wool, the colonies furnishing only 1 per cent. The proper exploitation of Northern Africa, of Madagascar and of West Africa—including the Sudan—would release France entirely. It is the same with cotton: 1,000,000,000 francs are spent abroad, and only 1 per cent in the colonies; nevertheless methodical experiments are being made in Algeria, in Indo-China and elsewhere, which show

In the resolutions passed the association registered "emphatic disapproval of any activity on the part of the War Department in the extension of military training into any school or college in the Nation. It was announced that Mrs. Margaret Hinderman, president of the auxiliary, will appoint a committee to study the question of peace and to promote a peace-with-honor sentiment throughout the State."

Following the action of the ministers of the Churches, prominent women connected with the state Parent-Teachers' Association took steps to make a state-wide issue against military training in any institution of learning in Iowa. Another group of women went on record immediately following this announcement as "against peace-at-any-price pacifism." This came from members of the American Legion Auxiliary when the executive board expressed its opposition to the indiscriminate assault being made against all military preparation. It was announced that Mrs. Margaret Hinderman, president of the auxiliary, will appoint a committee to study the question of peace and to promote a peace-with-honor sentiment throughout the State.

New York Architectural League Sponsors the Decorative Arts

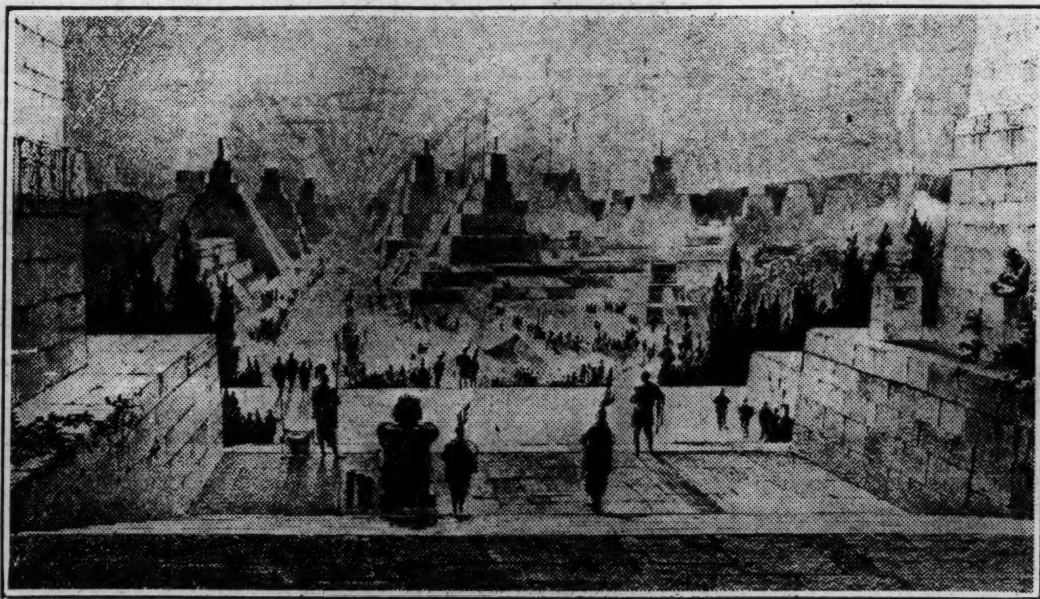
Furniture, Statuary, Murals, Frescoes, Ironwork, Both
French and American, Included in Exhibition

By RALPH FLINT

EACH season the Architectural League of New York puts on its sponsoring robes and invites the workers in the various departments of the decorative arts to fraternize under its broad banners.

Will find much that will come to them as outé, bizarre, and often frankly weird; and then again they will discover many charming and original ideas that justify a thorough scrutiny. While the evolution of the architectural ensemble, whether interiorly or exteriorly, by these modern

American Pyramids When They Were Built



Scene in Chichen Itza as Reconstructed by Alfred C. Bossom

may arise among the arts and that a greater harmony may come to pass to the end that a greater co-operation of the national architecture. The architectural fraternity is decidedly dependent upon the other brotherhoods for assistance in carrying out its projects, and so these annual conventions are apt to prove immensely interesting and helpful. After the splendid debouchment of last year when the league took over a large part of the Grand Central Palace for a super-spectacle of the allied arts, it has resumed its general habit of holding forth at the Fine Arts Building on West Fifty-seventh Street. Here the large galleries are handsomely stocked with paintings,

French artists is apt to make an impression of a willful and too self-conscious effort to be original at any cost, their handling of detail is of another order. In the matter of textures, ornament, accent, color, and general freshness of effect, these designers and craftsmen have a bounteous invention and skill. Much of their work looks in the aggregate like eager propaganda for modernism, but in detail their frills and fixtures, hangings and household appointments arouse genuine pleasure and interest.

Many of these interiors executed under last summer's Paris ruling of "strict originality—no adherence to past models" have the distinct flavor of de luxe cabins of some of the more modern transatlantic liners; all geometrically striated and boxed about, they seem hardly capable of keeping their occupants happy for more than a fleeting stay. Others, however, have that curiously studied elegance that belongs so singularly to the smart Parisian. Among the studies in the French section is a design for a formal garden, to be set out with rigid plots in pastel shadings with crystalline accent of sparkling water jets at all the corners, and all this formal beauty letting from Madame's terrace where she may lead her dinner guests into the night air without too great an intrusion of informal nature upon the studiously sustained note of studied pomp and circumstance.

Edgar Brandt's Ironwork

When it comes to ironwork treated and turned to the modern measure, there is none to compare with Edgar Brandt's productions. One of his gates, bearing a "Diana and Faun" motif, is of special significance and beauty. Its lines are both set and flowing, and its foliated spirals have little sense of the indurate metal from which they were contrived. After Brandt, even a delicately wrought grill like the de Kosenko-Sterling bronze piece fails to register all it might of excellence. If there are to be any castles-in-the-air in this twentieth century, by all means let the gates of France and be patterned after the designs of this master Parisian worker in metals. There are also photographs here of the novel iron work which he has recently made for the Cheney Building in New York, designed by Howard Greenley, and already one of the lights of the city.

Elsewhere in the French section he story runs between variously designed villas for the Côte d'Azur or other pleasurable sections of the country; churches very much copied by the modern concrete and its peculiar forms and conventions; modern Parisian apartments, fashioned with receding terraces, much like the ordering of the skyscrapers of Manhattan, but a scant achievement more than a seadom of the city's towers.

One of the most interesting panels is the buon fresco affair by Kai Gotsche, a Scandinavian artist resident here. The work has been done on the fresh plaster in the manner of the old masters. A sort of medieval pattern of fauns and foliage has been carried out with a lively fancy and with that spontaneous touch possible to this special fresco process. It is indeed encouraging to see an occasional example of this almost lost art, particularly when the work is of such high order as Mr. Gotsche's.

Almost every style and subject are illustrated in these paintings, from the severely classical and ecclesiastical to the debonair and frolicsome. Here is a chance for the architects to see what talents may be arising in the ranks whom they may engage to add the right color notes to their plans and projects. Ernest C. Peixotto has sent two of his large landscape murals, showing Irish scenery of great beauty. George Davidson's "Commerce" won the medal of honor for special excellence in mural art. D. Putnam Brinley, James Daugherty, Augustus V. Tack, Spencer B. Nichols, Roderick McKee, Robert W. Johnson, J. Monroe Hewlett, with large decorations for the Willard Straight Memorial at Cornell University designed by Delano and Aldrich, Clifford W. Ashley, and the Ravenna Mosaics with their handsome panels are particularly noteworthy contributors.

The section devoted to sculpture and metal work is well in evidence, with the various pieces by Brandt, the large "Victory" by Charles Keck

awarded the medal of honor for sculpture. Janet Scudder's "Seated Faun," Attilio Piccirilli's large "Monument to My Mother," George Biddle's "Cocks," and Benjamin Kurtz's "Duck" as outstanding items. Oscar Bach was awarded the medal of honor for Design and Craftsmanship. The architectural department, the real crux of the show, is filled with signs of splendidly advancing talents. A great dignity and originality are to be found on all sides, no matter whether the forms used are based on the older orders or belong to the newer modes. The Chicago Tribune Building with its great Gothic tower is conspicuously here, being awarded the medal of honor in architecture. Surely John Mead Howells and Raymond M. Hood richly deserve this high distinction. There are endless models, plans, photographs of the newest work by American architects, and among these are to be found a group of drawings for various parts of the new Miami-Biltmore Hotel at Coral Gables, by Schultze and Weaver; a series of impressive renderings of John Wesley Kelchner's restoration of King Solomon's Temple by Helme and Corbett preparatory to its erection at the approaching exposition in Philadelphia; Howard Greenley's building for the Cheney Brothers in New York City; Alfred C. Bossom's Petroleum Building in Houston, Tex.; Joseph H. Freedlander's new French Institute in New York; McKenzle, Voorhees and Gmelin's impressive design for the Barclay-Vesey Telephone Building; McKim, Mead and White's Arlington Memorial Bridge at Washington; and Charles Z. Klauder's imposing models and plans for the Cathedral of Learning, University of Pittsburgh.

GULF OYSTER SEASON OPENS

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 1 (Special Correspondence).—The oyster and shrimp season on the Gulf Coast has opened. There are eight canning companies at Bayou LaBatre. In August, 1921, there were only two. Last year 35,000 barrels of seed oysters were planted by the State Department of Game and Fisheries.



Willie Moonbeam

CY LAY propped on his elbows, looking at the moon, which he could see quite plainly though the snow was falling. He said to himself: "Some people say they can't see the man in the moon. Why, he is as plain as the nose on your face. I can see him even through the snow."

As Cy spoke, the man in the moon winked. Cy sat up and stared. Yes, he stared. No one could blame him for staring when he saw anything so wonderful as that.

A silvery voice said: "Come on up." Cy stared still harder. Then suddenly he found himself sitting on the top of a tall mountain. He did not get up, for he was without the bother of going. He did not even have to get his hat. There he was sitting alone on the top of a tall, tall mountain. That is, it seemed like a mountain.

Cy thought a moment, then said: "It must really be the nose of the man in the moon; I must have landed right on the tip of his nose. I wonder how many miles long it is. Of course, it must be very, very long indeed or it could not be seen from the earth. It must be as tall as Pike's Peak. Where is the eye that winked at me, I wonder? How far away is the earth? Which is larger, the earth or the moon? How did I get here? I wish somebody were here to answer my questions. I don't care for being here alone."

He heard ripples of silvery laughter, as a slender boy about his own size lighted near by. The boy wore a suit of silvery, fringed blue bordered with jeweled white fur, a white fur cap and silver skis.

"How many questions a minute can you ask?" asked the boy.

"I don't know. I never counted," replied Cy, laughing. "But I'd like to ask 101 this minute. First, who are you?"

"Willie Moonbeam," the boy told him.

FRANCE WISHES SEAT FOR POLES

(Continued from Page 1)

of a seat to Poland as intended to be a counterweight against Germany's influence. Spain considers there must be a permanent seat for Spain. An arrangement will doubtless be reached. In French official circles there is commendation of the correct attitude of the German Government, which has withdrawn its reservation regarding conditions of entrance. Incidentally M. Briand has conferred with Dr. von Hoesch on the reduction of the occupying troops in the Rhineland and Germany's execution of the armament clauses.

No Opposition Is Now Possible. It is almost impossible that effective opposition can now manifest itself, but some French newspapers are pointing out that all the advantages will be on the German side, and that Germany will use its restoration to an equal place among the European nations, to make insistent demands for the complete revision of the Versailles Treaty.

Indeed the Locarno pact and Germany's entrance into the League will be considered ipso facto as evidence that the treaty has been carried out and does not remain in the same sense as before the charter of Europe. The Dawes plan regulates reparations and the disarmament of Germany will automatically be regarded as accomplished. Once inside the League, Germany will have a fresh diplomatic weapon, and much will be heard of colonial mandates and badly drawn frontiers, particularly in Upper Silesia and the Dantzig corridor.

What They are saying.

KING GEORGE: "My relations with the foreign powers continue to be friendly."

ARTHUR W. SWEETSER: "Officials and citizens of the United States are testing out the League step by step, activity by activity; our co-operation and support are ever developing."

WALTER R. BOWIE: "The best destiny of the Negro race is not to be swept into the current of other racial assimilations; rather, it is to build continually the dykes of self-respect around its own integrity."

MANLEY O. HUDSON: "The people of Rhode Island take little pride in the hesitancy of their State about joining the Union. Americans of the future will probably take no more pride in the hesitancy of our generation to join the United States in co-operation to maintain the world's peace."

HENRY SEIDEL CANBY: "Not in our leading magazines, but in our newspapers, is to be found the best prose written in America today."

MRS. JOHN B. HENDERSON: "Princess Mary illustrates the truth that it is possible to be well groomed without being vulgar."

LEO MEHLER: "More liberal financing is asked for the farmer. Too liberal financing during the war is the cause of his troubles now."

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And here are those identical fashions
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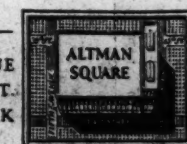
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Gallant Vagabonds

The Book of Gallant Vagabonds, by Henry Beston. New York: George H. Doran Company, \$4.

THERE is a vague today for biographies of those who have for various and adequate reasons failed to be so successful as to be what we call "national figures." Men who have blazed trails without reaching their ultimate destination, are, therefore, coming into their own, and, incidentally, providing remarkably romantic and colorful material for their biographers.

"Gallant Vagabonds" is a case in point. Mr. Beston, with an eye to the effective and prompt by an intense admiration for those who have set out to find what is beyond the next mountain, has written a series of papers on pioneers who undertook enterprise for adventure more than for material gain.

John Ledyard, who first thought out what others later did, heads a list which includes Belzoni, the Italian monk who became an archaeologist and a juggler; Edward John Trevelyan, the Cornish sailor who was Shelley's close friend; Thomas Morton, who tried to bring genial warmth into the fastnesses of early New England; James Bruce, the Scot who became an Abyssinian court favorite, and Arthur Rimbaud, the poet who became a tropical trader. A stimulating array, one to inspire the reader of their wanderings over the broad paths of the world, of their actions based on their convictions and not the day's conventions.

Courage Emphasized
There is a swift in these short biographies. Their author is not worshipful, but intensely, burning admiration. What weaknesses these vagabonds have are thrust aside as mere peccadilloes. It is their yearning, their dreams, and, above all, their courage in setting out to fulfill these dreams that Mr. Beston emphasizes.

John Ledyard is, in the revival of interest in the old clipper ships, coming into prominence. The Connecticut boy who sailed down the river in a hollowed-out log from Dartmouth College, where he was being trained to become a missionary among the Red Indians, is a subject for romance. He set sail with Captain Cook for a voyage of exploration in uncharted seas. From Arctic to Antarctic Oceans they wandered, a happy, useful, courageous crew. Then came Ledyard's conviction and refusal that there was much to be gained in trading the furs of the northwest of America for the silks and spices of China.

There were bitter years ahead for the dreamer. Like many prophets, he was held with empty honor in his own country, but was supported and encouraged abroad. Expectations fell through, and he started out to walk around the world. Weeks he trudged alone through the snowfields of northern Russia, only to be borne back thousands of miles when he met in sight of his goal, through international suspicion and jealousy.

Belzoni
Belzoni, son of an Italian barber, started as a monk. He was proficient in two things, hydraulic engineering and juggling. Of the two, the latter was the more useful when the revolution in France, spilling over into Italy, forced the monks from the monasteries. But throughout his years of success in England as "Signor" Belzoni, there was that yearning that brought him southward into Egypt, that knowledge of engineering that made him an archaeologist of the first water and transformed him into "Mr." Belzoni.

Thomas Morton stands out as a colorful figure in the group who settled the Massachusetts Bay Colony. An English barrister of Clifford's Inn, he had defended a widow's fortune against a rascally son, had married his client, had been left a widower and therefore loser in the legal battle, and had disappeared. The next word of him is that he is a genial host in his log cabin among the traders who settled what is now the Quincy shore of Massachusetts.

The Lord of Misrule, they called him in the forests, rustic colonies presided over by Miles Standish, Endicott, and Winthrop. But his famous May Day revel, according to our author, was but the outward manifestation of his hospitable and rejoicing heart. He disappeared in New England, his rebuffs in old England, and his ever-turning toward the land he called a paradise, should rightfully make him better known in American history than he is.

Trevelyan
Trevelyan was crowded up from time mainly in the guise of "Our Good Friend, Tre," as the Shelleys called him. He was harassed into his reputation as a savage by almost constant bullying in his childhood by his parents, his schoolmates, and by his associates in the British Navy, into which he was thrown by his father, who hoped he would benefit by the discipline. What this latter actually did was to make a rebel of him and a corsair. His own books of his adventures during the several years of piracy before he joined Byron and the Shelleys, before he took part in the revolution in Greece, and before he became a country gentleman in England, "The Adventures of a Younger Son," make reading that is, though lurid, of the utmost interest because of its realism.

James Bruce, son of the Laird of Kinnaird, went out to Algiers as Consul more for the purposes of working his way into the hinterlands as an archaeologist than for furthering international relations. But his innate love of fair play and his natural courage made him a figure to dismay—and secretly impress—the Dey of Algiers, a rascal.

He gathered about him various experts in drawing and engineering and set off for the Roman ruins. Their adventures were many—and finally they reached the Abyssinian court, where they were welcomed. He spent several years at the King's right hand before returning to take his place in Stirlingshire as a rich man.

Rimbaud
Rimbaud is the last subject, the boy who brought Paris to its feet in amazement at his violent and

modernistic poetry. He was a sullen, fiery, impatient poet, a child in his teens. Then he disappeared, his poetry ceased to appear in the editorial offices. A slim book of his verse was published, but he never appeared to claim or disclaim honor. The mystery of Paris—what had become of Arthur Rimbaud? And all the time he was in Africa living

Interpreter of the French Peasant



Emile Henriot, Author of "Aricle Brun" (Viking Press)

Verse of the Red Man

Dawn Boy, by Eda Lou Walton. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., \$2.50.

American Indian Love Lyrics and Other Verse, selected by Nellie Barnes. New York: The Macmillan Company, \$1.75.

POETRY of the American Indian? Few of us know anything about it, yet it is an important reality in its field. These new books enable us to learn much by specimens. "American Indian Love Lyrics" is direct translation. "Dawn Boy" is free interpretation of originals. Thus there are two very different compositions on the same theme. And each book has a prose chapter of worth.

For matter of information, it is good to see in Miss Barnes's volume the exact form of these Indian songs—ceremonial, sacred, amatory; but the repetition which pleased the aborigines is tedious to us. It seems that the flavor of the race is more significantly given us in "Dawn Boy," where the irritating defects of form, as we judge, are corrected. But we couldn't do without both books, as there is no duplication of material.

Interest in animal life and in vegetable life is, as one would expect, an important urge to the Indian poet. Religious speculation, in which natural phenomena offer the figures, is also a source of verse. War and love always have actuated to song, and we find that the Indian is not silent here. Both books emphasize the work of the rustic west of the Mississippi; in fact "Dawn Boy" does not work outside of the Blackfoot and Navajo tribes.

The Indian thought was simple, unsophisticated and utilitarian, and we cannot hope to find much lift or intellectual distance in Indian poetry. Nor can we expect that its music and diction will be more than commonplace to those who have read the immortals. Indian poetry has the tom-tom beat in it, the close-to-earth viewpoint, the pagan, primitive wildness which strikes us as being rather childlike because it is so limited in scope.

These are verses from the Barnes translations:

Locust, locust, playing a flute,
Loud, loud, playing a flute,
Away on the pine-tree bough,
Closely clinging,
Playing a flute!

The poor little bee
That lives in the tree,
The poor little bee
That lives in the tree
Has only one arrow
In his quiver.

The following are examples of the retouched poems in the Walton volume:

Voice above,
Voice of Thunder,
Speak from the dark of clouds;
Voice below,
Grasshopper-voice,
Speak from the green of plants;
So may the earth be beautiful.

The sun is a luminous shield
Borne on the blue path
By a god;
The moon is the torch
Of an old man
Who stumbles over stars.

As in the case of the last poem, the Indian becomes mildly fanciful at times; and as with the poem preceding, there is an aspiring note occasionally.

One does not, unless he be a student, need to go into the technical makeup of this poetry. Miss Barnes's chapter entitled "Poetic Forms in American Indian Lyrics" is most for those who will have it. One point which this chapter discloses is that the oral quality of Indian verse is enhanced by the repetitions, and that the printed form loses power by them. Remember that Indian verses were entirely for oral

the disgruntled life of a small trader.
Strange figures, these which Mr. Beston has depicted as perfect examples of vagabonds in the best sense, rolling stones which searched for moss. The fact that they never found it has kept them from being better known. But the fact that they knew it was there, that they made valiant efforts to find it, not so much for gain as for the romance of it, that they lived life to its utmost, has made them fascinating figures.

Moved by Justice

The Poor Man's Court of Justice, Twenty-five Years as a Metropolitan Magistrate, by Cecil Chapman. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 20s. net.

AS MR. CHAPMAN says at the outset, the history of criminal law in England affords such unpleasant reading that few people care to study it and none to read upon it. Let it not be thought for a moment that this dictum has any application to Mr. Chapman's own book. The author acknowledges his own good fortune in being appointed at a time when the old order of criminal justice was on the eve of disappearing; and a new order was beginning to establish itself. With characteristic modesty he omits to state what is well known in London, and what, although not stated in words, illuminates every chapter of his book, that in helping to establish this new order he himself has been ever in the van.

Our great-grandfathers hanged you convicted of stealing five shillings. Our grandfathers and our fathers committed them immediately for periods of years to the brutalizing influence of prisons and hard labor—hard labor not merely in name, as it is now, but labor cruelly hard. At present such offenders are usually not sent to prison at all for their first offense. A real effort is first made, and often made successfully, to reform them. That effort does not cease if, unfortunately, subsequent offenses necessitate punishment. Even then prison life is unrecognizable compared with the prison life of only 20 or 30 years ago. Briefly the motive underlying criminal punishment changed with amazing suddenness from the old idea of retaliation to that of prevention and of cure.

The mystery of this suddenness is as bewildering as the problem which astounds us today concerning how it came about that persons as cultured and as humane as were many of the leaders of thought in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries could have permitted in the name of justice the atrocities that they did permit and uphold.

Some people attribute the present-day penal system as being too lenient, and the prisons as too much like homes of rest. Statistics answer such critics as those, for there is infinitely less crime in these days of leniency than there was under the regime of wholesale hangings.

Let anyone who cares for the welfare of his fellowmen read this book. It deals with the greatest social questions of the day, and that with the first-hand inside knowledge gained by sympathy and experience. It treats in plain language with things as they are, and with the problems

that have to be met. It offers no fantastic schemes nor panaceas. It shows rather by specific instances what can be done by sympathy and tact in the way of reform. Few positions are quite so well adapted for gaining an insight into human nature as that of a metropolitan magistrate.

Mr. Chapman has observed not only the wrongs men do, but also the good. He was quick to realize that the punishment of crime was only the least of his duties. From his long experience he recommends anyone who is disquieted by revelations of crime to think also of the hosts who are on the side of the angels. "Love will get the better of hate some day, and right will prevail over wrong."

Fourth Annual of Advertising Art. New York: The Art Directors Club, \$6. STORY-TELLING quality, not many years ago, was insisted upon by many persons in advertising art. The artists themselves were not so responsive as their clients could hope, for many a man who is clever with the pencil, pen or brush has nothing of what may be called the literary instinct which is behind good story-telling in pictures and words alike. Why should not the pictures in advertisements be acceptable for their own beautiful sakes, like the flowers that bloom in the spring, even if they have nothing to do with the case?

This viewpoint has come to be accepted more and more widely by buyers of advertising art, to judge from the examples in this volume, which are selected from the advertisements shown at the exhibition of the Art Directors' Club at the Art Center, New York, last spring. The first award for figures in color, painted by Walter Biggs, in aesthetic quality might hang on the line in one of the leading American exhibitions. Certainly there is nothing of the conventional publicity touch about it. When the advertised ob-

ject is worked into a design today, it is usually done with a persuasiveness that is ingratiating, whereas much of the old style illustrated advertising made a sensitive part of the public hostile and resent the noisy plying for attention. With the accompanying text, so gently is the salesmanship peddled in some of these illustrations, that one hunts for a clue to the wares exploited.

The collection presents an astonishing list of established artists who are now doing advertising work. The reproductions include examples of pictures in black and white and in color by Edward Penfield, Maxfield Parrish, Guernsey Moore, John Sheridan, R. J. Wildhack, Lucius

Wright, J. G. Sweeney, Anna Burnham Westermann, F. W. Goudy, the Brothers Leyendecker, Walter Fawcett, Blenda Campbell, Kenyon Cox, Eugene Grasset, Lucian Metivet, Charles Livingston Bull, Hugh Ferriss and Arthur Rackham, among many others.

It was thus that Britain learned of the battle of Bull Run. Competition then arose, but Baron de Reuter met the situation with characteristic enterprise. Finding that incoming steamers first sighted him in the vicinity of Crookhaven, 90 miles down the Irish coast, he erected a telegraph wire of his own between that place and Cork. He also purchased a small steamer which went out to meet each incoming vessel and picked up a sealed tin box with a flag attached which was dropped overboard by arrangement with the purser when Reuter's vessel came in sight. The despatches were this put on the wires eight hours sooner than if they had gone by Reuter's Point.

In 1866 Mr. Collins went to India, where he organized the large news business Reuter's still do in that dependency. In 1870 he was in charge of railway and other concessions in Teheran obtained by the agency from the Persian Government. Eight years later he went to Australia, where he remained for 30 years, visiting South Africa to organize news services in connection with the war against the Boers.

Mr. Collins writes pleasantly and has an eye always open for the picturesque side of the world happenings with which he was concerned. In his pilgrimage of 81 years he is able to claim "I have not grown weary, or ceased to discover countless objects of interest and delight by the wayside. Nor do I find it . . . there is any lack of opportunity, desire, or means still to render some service of help to my fellow men." Not the least of such service is the well-informed book he has now written to hand on to others the wisdom he has gathered in many lands.

Unaccustomed emotions seized upon Emma, when she thought of the

From Pigeon Post to Wireless, by Henry M. Collins. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 2s. 6d. net.

THIS is the autobiography of Mr. Collins, who for more than half a century has been connected with Reuter's news agency. It is the story of an octogenarian who in his young years, under Baron Julius Reuter, founder of the agency, after that business had been transferred from Aix-la-Chapelle to London.

Mr. Collins' first big news contribution was in 1865, when he supplied Reuter's with an account of the United States cruiser Kearsarge, just after its final encounter with the Alabama. Mr. Collins was at Hastings at the time. On his way to the beach one morning to bathe he saw an unexpected steamer lying a mile from shore. A boatman told him it was the Kearsarge, and he seized the opportunity.

"Terms were made with the boatman," he writes, "and within a very short time the Kearsarge was being sailed for permission to go on board, which was readily granted. The first thing that attracted attention when going up the ladder was the attempt

in love, that Charlie passed away, and that then there was a great to-do because everybody concerned wanted to take the blame.
Judith and Alaric, and the posthumous child of Judith and Charlie, together with the housekeeper, go on living at Treacast as they were when the narrator first found them, and the rest of them in the adjoining farmhouse. Luckily Dr. Meredith's wife and even Marsden hold out a little hope to the reader that Alaric may come to the sensible conclusion that he and Judith might as well get married.

The method is skillfully handled. The tale is fitted together with amazing ingenuity and apparent spontaneity, but after all it is a device, Conradian to be sure, but still clearly a device. It contributes to the atmosphere, but the atmosphere is unsatisfactory to the reader.

Not that one would change the atmosphere or lighten it, for that is the significant part of the tale. The unceasing, permeating rain of the first chapter, the black mountain, the lonely tower, the dreamy mist, the barbaric court of autumn, all these fit the fantastic character of the Grosmonts and the fate of pretty, pagan Judith caught in the tangles of their run-down race. Dr. and Mrs. Meredith in their serene only heighten the effect by contrast.

By way of celebrating his 10 years in the publishing business, Alfred A. Knopf has issued, in characteristically vivid binding, a book entitled "The Borzoi, 1925." It contains biographies of all the Knopf authors, with portraits of many of them, and a complete list of Knopf titles. A pleasing memorial.

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Afric Sun and Shade

Mary Glenn, by Sarah G. Millin. New York: Boni & Liveright, \$2.

AN UNSTRESSED and simple pathos lifts Mrs. Millin's story of Mary Glenn into a realm approaching greatness. While the action of the story takes place in a small town lying under the sun of Africa, the struggle of ambition with its own limitations is not local to Lebanon. There is something infinitely moving in the picture of the woman, all of whose ambitious steps were powerless to give her the greatness for which she longed, but who, stripped of all pretensions by sorrowful experience, unconsciously by one self-forgetful gesture achieved that greatness.

Mary's promise of loveliness was early overshadowed by a bitter sense of social inferiority brought about by the thoughtlessness of those considered the elect of Lebanon. Without surpassing loveliness, or special accomplishments, she was only the mark master's daughter. A brief taste of prominence in the notice of a passing celebrity fed the weakness of ambition and from that time Mary was never free from the vexation of constantly shifting standards.

The family of Brand van Aardt enjoyed preeminence as pioneers and landowners, a preeminence entirely unconsidered by them. Brand himself was good-looking, but seemed strangely content to live quietly upon the farm he was developing. Despite her pretenses he would have married Mary, but she could not tolerate the thought of life on that remote farm. Glowing with triumph, she returned from a visit to the coast and announced her impending marriage to Elliott Glenn, who would take her to England.

Brand had no pretense in his nature, and kept nothing from Emma, when he asked her to be his wife. Not pretty, even dowdy, Emma had come to Lebanon's school, and although her pupils had been drawn by admiration and others had tried to show her kindness, loneliness and discontentment had claimed her once she was by the crystal pools of the Kloof. Brand had come upon her that day, and found she was a human being as well as a school-teacher. The whole story of Brand's disappointment was Emma's, but she had his need, and in answering consulted only her great love for him.

From Mary in England to her mother came letters recounting gay parties, sounding great names, attaching importance to her husband's hastened to spread the news when the father's lapse in earning, Mary's letters contained remittances. There was news too of small Jackie's arrival. Mary's mother was happy in the picture the letters painted and heeded to spread the news when Mary was returning, drawn by her overwhelming desire to walk once more in the warmth of the sun.

Unaccustomed emotions seized upon Emma, when she thought of the

return of this charming and polished woman. Their life had been happy and they had prospered beyond all expectations. Brand, however, had grown to a state of humor and discontent. He had not experienced the love and genuineness of Emma without coming to cherish and value them. It was time to tell her of this, and with some wit he conveyed his single-hearted and abiding affection.

It was Emma who first discerned the need behind Mary's pretentiousness and made it possible for the Glens to live as managers of Brand's old farm. Step by step Emma stood by in friendship while Mary's unhappy way developed. The climax threatened when Elliott Glenn took young Jackie on the annual hunting trip in the jungle and returned without him. It was a long and searing trial through which Mary passed, not the least of its burdens the ultimate revelation to her of her own character.

Mrs. Millin has shown the most admirable restraint in her relation of the story of Mary Glenn. Without moralizing, without degrading to express personal views, she allows the poignant meaning to make its own impress upon the reader.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

Monad Builders, by Harold Madison. Cleveland, O.: Cleveland Museum of Natural History, 15 cents.

Indian Homes, by Harold L. Madison. Cleveland, O.: Cleveland Museum of Natural History, 15 cents.

Trees of Ohio, by Harold Madison. Cleveland, O.: Cleveland Museum of Natural History, 15 cents.

Peacocks in the Sun, by Margaret Root Garvin. New York: Harold Vinall.

Problems and Projects in Industrial Arts, by Kenneth R. LaVoy. Peoria, Ill.: The Manual Arts Press, \$1.25.

Fundamental Thoughts in Economics, by Gustav Cassel. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co.

Triumph, by Léonie Aminoff. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., \$2.

The Leading Lady, by Geraldine Bonner. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, \$2.

Small Plays for Small Casts, by Elizabeth Hall Vaux. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company, \$2.

Our Flag, by Dora Head Brooks. New York: Harold Vinall, \$2.50.

Rosamond and Simonetta, Two Poetic Plays, by Gladys Bruce. New York: Harold Vinall.

The House, by Grace Kellogg Griffith. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company, \$2.

Whisks Come True, by Georgia Fraser. New York: Harold Vinall.

Hearts of Hickory, A Story of Andrew Jackson and the War of 1812, by John Trotwood Moore. Nashville, Tenn.: Cokesbury Press, \$2.

The Plumed Serpent, by D. H. Lawrence. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, \$3.

Contemporary Russian Literature, by Prince D. S. Mirsky. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, \$4.

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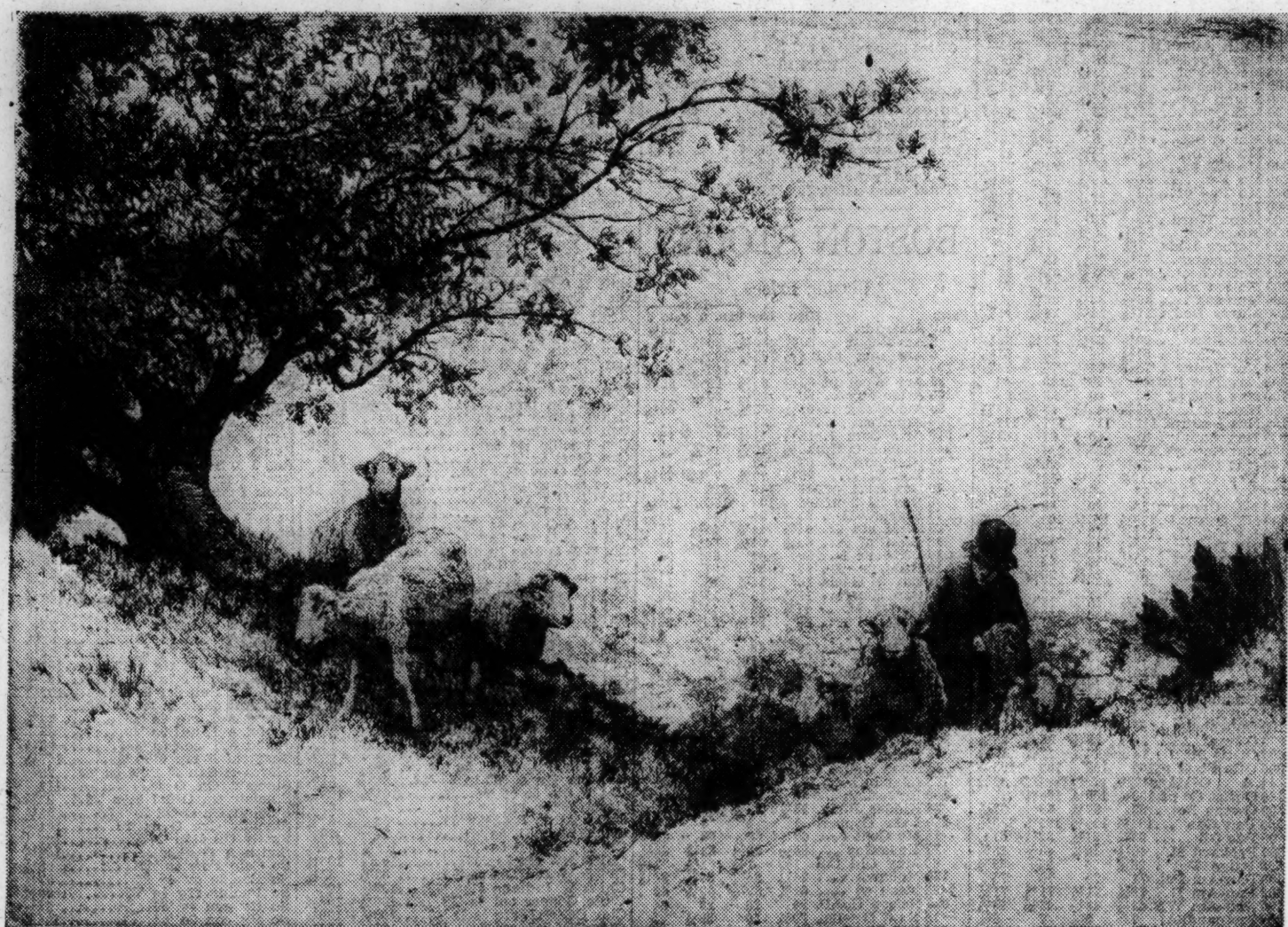
THE HOME FORUM

Giotto's Campanile

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In Florence, even to this very hour, they call things "beautiful as Giotto's tower"; Perennial emblem of sheer loveliness, it rises like a symphony in stone, With lofty splendor in each line and tone, Serene above the daily throng and press.

I find that fleeting years do not efface My memory of the ethereal grace And majesty of that celestial pile, And I rejoice to know that first I grew Within a thought which unseen grandeur knew— The guerdon gained from heaven's golden smile.



Distant Harrow. From an Etching by J. R. K. Duff

"Consider"

Behold, O man, that toilsome pains dost take, The flowers, the fields, and all that pleasant grows, How they themselves do thine ensample make, Whiles thou art vainly busy, and art vainly proud, Out of her fruitful lap; how, no man knows, They spring, they bud, they blossom fresh and fair, And deck the world with their rich pompous shows; Yet no man for them taketh pains or care, Yet no man to them can his careful pains compare. —Spenser.

Max

Max built the cabin himself, built it of unburnt logs, gave it a tar-paper roof, and invested it with an air, an obvious air, for Max was a natural artist. So much of an artist that if you knew Max, you could pick his cabin out of a hundred others, all strangers to you, Max's work needed no signature, his hall-mark was the work itself.

The cabin topped a gentle rise that dropped away sharply into the stream which flowed a few yards away. It stood out from whatever angle you approached. Just how its dashing, modish air was obtained would have been hard to say. Max certainly could not have told you, but there it was, as jaunty as a feather on a Scotch bonnet.

In front, that is on the river side, Max had left a big tree stump which served as a chopping block. His ax was invariably left sticking in the tree stump at the same oblique angle. A few shining pans hung near the door, where they spent the afternoon hours blinking and winking at the reluctantly setting sun. By the side of the door Max had built a rude bench, a bench that testified to a naive consciousness of his popularity for the bench ran almost the full length of the cabin. Here in the early evenings all the youngsters of the countryside congregated while Max played. If you had ever heard Max, you would never look with contempt upon the humble accord.

When the wind blows from the East, you may perceive O flower of the plum, Though master you no longer have, Forget not the Spring.

In the play the temple servant repeats this story to the priest, and adds that the Rose Plum fell by night after its master and had rooted itself in the soil of the temple courtyard, and that shortly after the old pine tree, next in the master's affection, followed; hence they were called "Springing Plum" and the "Pine that Followed"; it is the latter, however, that gives its name to the play, "Omitsu," meaning, with oriental inconsequence, "Old Pine." After a short interlude, the second part introduces the old servant and his assistant, who have so far appeared as old men in tattered garments, in their true characters as the Pine and the Plum, clad in magnificent garments befitting their celestial quality. The Pine gives his dance, followed by a pean to spring and a sort of congratulatory dialogue directed toward the Emperor, and the play is over.

The No plays are presented in Japan today under five different schools, and in different localities, notably in Tokyo, Kyoto and Nara, where the tradition in regard to speech, action and dress is of the most important nature, a notable feature of the plays, has been handed down unchanged for generations. The No theater is theoretically out-of-doors, but not always so in practice. The Kongo theater in Kyoto, one of the most important schools, is under a roof, but at Myōjin the stage is at the water's edge near the red lacquer temple, having for background, beyond the immemorial pile of the setting, the copious stars of the inland sea. It is a fine experience to see one of these ancient lyrics performed under the blue sky of Japan in company with the subtly sympathetic audience which loves and understands the No. L. F. B.

Disease Unreal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BECAUSE mortals accept a material basis of existence as reality, they believe the testimony of the so-called physical senses. Matter in its manifold forms, claims, and arguments is to them reality; and the appearance of disease and discord is solid conviction. Mankind is so sure of the validity of sense-testimony that to the untutored thought any denial of its seeming reality is little short of blasphemy. Such denial flies in the face of what they call reason; but ask one so contending if God creates disease, and quite likely, while still affirming its entity, he will agree with you that God does not make it.

To clarify the situation it becomes necessary to define reality. Disagreement often arises from the different meanings attached to words. If reality be defined as that which God has created, hence that which is permanent and substantial, the way will be open with every logical thinker to the acceptance as unreal of everything outside the realm of Spirit. But let us not forget that since Spirit is all, nothing exists or ever can exist outside of the Infinite All, which is Spirit. There can be no extensions to the infinite.

Mortals, however, seem little inclined to go the whole way in affirming the allness of Spirit, and in proving the consequent nothingness of matter; for such a position seems to deny experience itself. Understanding and courage are required by the worker in Christian Science to face the issue, but Mrs. Eddy has supplied all that is necessary. The situation is perfectly clear. Nothing is lacking. Christ Jesus declared, "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing." On page 418 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes, "Tumors, ulcers, tubercles, inflammation, pain, deformed joints, are waking dream-shadows, dark images of mortal thought, which fade before the light of Truth." Extraordinary statement, mortals will say; and yet its truthfulness is fully substantiated through actual experience.

Since causation is mental, mortals experience only that which is held consciously or unconsciously in thought. Error, that is, false belief, cherished in thought, may result in discordant physical conditions. The remedy, then, must be found in the destruction of false belief through the application of spiritual truth. Are not these false beliefs, whatever may be

come into my consciousness; first by report, then with passing glances; and now, subjected, I was engaged in searching for it beside all the farmhouses, in all the lanes, I could trace. Again I had been late—it could still be seen, enjoyed in its original settings, and perhaps easier than ever before, purchased—the landscape architects for the great surrounding or removed estates had seen to that. The farmers, the dwellers in old stone houses along the old turnpikes, were in a state of amazement, and expectation, at what they had heard, was paid for a hedge, a knot, of hawthorn—a thousand dollars, two thousand.

Percy Darlington guided us to our most important discovery. He had seen a box hedge at Font, he told us, an exceptionally good one; and, if we cared to, he might drive there with them, look at it. His car dropped down a hill to a crossroads; and, reaching in a double row from a fence to a house of aged brick, the hedge appeared.

Let Percy do the talking, Dorothy warned me; he'd be better than you. We were getting out of the car and the short staff branches with a hand. We wanted to see your hedge again, Percy explained; and we brought some friends. Already impatient I broke into this, Do you want to sell the hedge? Percy and Dorothy and I, well, the man before me replied, it's been there a long while; we're used to it. But we need a bathroom right badly. Yes, I guess I'd sell it, if I could get what I wanted.

Through the Cape Cod Canal

The sea, a sheet of rippling gray stretched to the deeper gray shores where the water dropped down a gray sky, the gray alight with purple shades, tinged with rose, lavender and translucent green, in which floated gray, deep gray clouds and from which shone one pale gold star.

The steamer with light glowing from every porthole and window slowed down gradually and with a grinding noise stopped entirely. Men rushed about the decks calling to those on shore, passengers crowded the rails and then with throbbing engines the boat slowly moved into the Cape Cod Canal, that narrow lane of water, its channel marked on either side by slender posts upon which hung lanterns flaring with the lights that danced in zig-zag quivering lines upon the black surface of the water. On either side banks covered with low scrub rose abruptly out of the darkness. Small animals disturbed by the searchlight scuttled about the edges seeking cover in the deeper underbrush beyond. Birds looming large in the glare of light flew low across the water.

Exclamations of delight at the beauty of the scene came from the occupants of the many automobiles that entered the narrow lane leading to the lighted drawbridge swung aloft like some giant Jacob's Ladder reaching to the sky. Eight miles of slow creeping and then emergence into deeper, broader waters. Shores receded in the distance, birds and animals were no longer visible. Lights on shore grew dimmer and dimmer until they faded away in the distance. One by one, the passengers went, sleepily to their staterooms, and quietly settled once again upon the decks. Above a sky spangled with a myriad of stars; below a black mass of water through which the steamer swished her way.

The Boxwood Hedge

One of the privileges of living in Chester County, with its memories of a green England, was the boxwood hedges and trees faithfully planted through the countryside; they were refreshing to see, and often they could be bought. Mr. Sears' plans demanded box, but that was no more emphatic than my determination to have it; nothing else planted. I thought, had its beauty of appearance and associations; the age to which, unimpaired, it survived, the memories of the gardens it adorned, the minute close leaves with a surface like lacquer, the scent, made it supreme. My appreciation of it was long delayed; little by little it had

come into my consciousness; first by report, then with passing glances; and now, subjected, I was engaged in searching for it beside all the farmhouses, in all the lanes, I could trace. Again I had been late—it could still be seen, enjoyed in its original settings, and perhaps easier than ever before, purchased—the landscape architects for the great surrounding or removed estates had seen to that. The farmers, the dwellers in old stone houses along the old turnpikes, were in a state of amazement, and expectation, at what they had heard, was paid for a hedge, a knot, of hawthorn—a thousand dollars, two thousand.

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Towers

Blue dust of evening over my city, Over the ocean of roofs and the tall towers, Where the window-lights, myriads and myriads, Bloom from the walls like climbing flowers. —Sara Teasdale.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By

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The No Plays of Japan

IN THE fourteenth century the culture of Japan had reached a high mark. It was an era of verse-writing, of painting, of exquisite court-ceremonial. Among the literary remains of that period we have a group of brief dramas that have come down to us under the name of the Japanese No, and which we are accustomed to hear spoken of as the "No Dances" or "No Plays" of Japan. They constitute a truly original and highly characteristic literary treasure, which, though in some respects suggesting comparison with the Mystery or Morality Plays of England or the early Greek drama, remain a precious witness of genuine oriental form and inspiration.

The little plays were the outgrowth of entertainments given by wandering bands of minstrels and jugglers who performed on rude stages in the temple courtyard to relieve the monotony of the long Buddhist ceremonial and to furnish diversion for the visiting pilgrims at festival seasons, and although originating as scarcely more than vaudeville had developed by the middle of the fifteenth century into a serious form of art. At that period there was probably a considerable body of plays, but for purposes of presentation they have come down to us only about two hundred and fifty to form the repertoire of present-day Japan.

The structure of the plays is of the simplest; in a word, they consist of a dance by the leading character preceded by dialogue leading up to and explaining the circumstances of the dance and followed by a terminating dialogue and chorus. As to the cast, there is a leading character, the "Shite" who may or may not have a follower or two; a protagonist, or supplementary actor, also with a follower or two, who is called the "Waki," and who is very often represented by a traveling priest; it is the Waki's part to ask the questions and elicit the story of the play. Then there is a chorus of six or eight members, always wearing citizen's dress; which does not play the part of commentary as in the Greek drama, but enters into dialogue with and speaks for the different actors, notably for the Shite while he is performing his dance.

The language is somewhat archaic and presents many characteristic Japanese figures of speech, often impossible to translate; Buddhist allusions and "tags," and dialogue derived from theological disputations. All this, so difficult for the foreign auditor, is understood and enjoyed by the natives, for the No audience is a highly cultured one, and familiarity with the No plays is a requisite part of the education of a high-class Japanese.

The fiction of the actors is slow and of a quality quite different from ordinary speech, indeed there is no attempt at realism. Mr. Oswald

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FRESH BURST
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BY SECURITIESDespite Firmer Money In-
dustrials at New High This
Week—Rails Sluggish

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (Special).—The stock market moved both with and against the developments of the current week. For a time speculation appeared to be checked by the calling of loans and advances in the rates. This was true at the beginning of the period. On Thursday and yesterday, however, the market advanced sharply again, reaching 5 1/2 per cent, but the upward movement in stocks was not so strong.

Greater consideration has been given by speculators in stocks to the trend of the money market this week than for a long time. The early advance should not have caused surprise, inasmuch as the Clearing House Bank statement last Saturday disclosed a decrease in the currency of \$22,000,000 and a correspondingly large increase in loans and discounts.

Calling of Loans
The calling of loans on Thursday to an estimated amount of \$4,000,000, and yesterday of \$15,000,000 more, did cause real surprise in stock market circles. It had been assumed that what was done in this respect on Friday had fully regarded the technical position of the banks.

Apparently was not true of their borrowings with the federal reserve. Their borrowings had increased to such an extent that their balances were comparatively small. It was known that to rectify this situation was to ask the brokers and other borrowers of money on collateral to pay off a part of these obligations.

All week there was special interest, also, in the statement to be made by the New York Stock Exchange today with regard to brokers' loans. Quite likely, as previously suggested in this column, they have been reduced considerably since it became known that the stock exchange and the Federal Reserve Board would make public the figures each month.

However, large reduction may have been in the aggregate, conservative interests feel certain that an excessive amount of money is still tied up in collateral loans. The best judgment is confident also that the publication of the figures each month will tend to make speculators more conservative about their operations in stocks, and brokers necessarily smaller borrowers of money.

Business at High Level
The reports received from the usual sources have not indicated sufficient change in the business of the country to make much difference in the commercial demand for funds, taken as a whole. Apparently there has been a moderate falling off in the new orders for manufactured goods, but this is only seasonal, and perhaps it represents a small recession in activity on the part of some of the principal consumers of steel.

It is interesting to note, however, in this connection that the estimated value in the aggregate of the building contracts authorized in New York City in January was very much larger than for the corresponding month of last year. Within the last few weeks little or nothing has been said about overbuilding here or at any important center throughout the country.

From all the sources that have been received automotive manufacturers are using as much money in the conduct of their business as they have at any time in the past. They are no less enthusiastic with respect to the future than they have been.

At least one important company has reported record sales for the first year in comparison with the first month of any previous year since its operations began. Large earnings by the leading companies in New York City in the first three months of this year are still predicted.

Oil Industry Prospering
Activity in the petroleum industry continues without abatement. Production is still showing steady and substantial decreases. Consumption, on the other hand, is up to previous levels. This makes for a decidedly strong statistical position.

It does not help the consumer, however, as already has been pointed out, that the advances in the price of crude oil and gasoline, several of which were announced this week. Statements of earnings and dividends by the leading oil producing companies furnish additional evidence of their continuing and increasing prosperity.

Developments this week have indicated clearly that merger plans and rumors of such plans are certain to be among the most potent factors in the speculative market for stocks. This was shown in the action of Associated Oil, for instance, for which there has been competition for a long time, and of which is likely to be joined with one of the particularly strong controlling producing companies. This tendency to merge will be in evidence in other industries as well as that of oil.

Rail Issues Lagging
There is only one group of outstanding securities dealt in on the stock exchange in which the construction news has been so in coming to hand. Reference is made to the steam railroads. Consolidation legislation in Congress appears to be in the air, and the Interstate Commerce Commission has not yet made public its decision on the Nickel Plate merger application.

As a consequence, those who have had railroad merger plans under consideration for some time are waiting for them largely in abeyance. They would like to know whether proposed modifications of the present railroad law with respect to consolidation are to be granted, and the tenor as well as the actual decision in the Nickel Plate case before going ahead.

Of course, the continuance of the anthracite strike without any indication of an early settlement, and the demands of certain railroad labor organizations for higher wages have exerted a restrictive influence over speculation in railroad stocks.

The renewed activity in the local traction securities, reflecting greater confidence in the municipal administration, and the more cheerful market for sugar stocks, have been wholesome features of the week's trading.

Evidently the market will continue to reflect special developments rather than features of the general situation.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (Special).—Sustaining protests of the International Fur and Leather Commission of New York, the Board of United States General Appraisers has ruled that the assessed cotton bales 1 1/2 inches in width, asserted as cotton fabrics with wide edges, not exceeding 1 1/2 inches in width, either under paragraph 262 of the tariff act of 1913 at 25 per cent ad valorem, or under the corresponding paragraph 262 of the 1922 act at 35 per cent ad valorem, or under the corresponding paragraph 262 of the 1922 act at 35 per cent ad valorem, as claimed by the importer.

General mechanical pencils, imported by George Borgefeldt & Co. and assessed at 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 1455, law of 1922, are held by the Board at 15 per cent ad valorem, as claimed by the importer.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET RANGE FOR
THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6

Yr. 1920.	Div.	Company	Sales	High	Low	Net	Yr. 1920.	Div.	Company	Sales	High	Low	Net
108 1/2	7 1/4	Abtill Power	5100	84	80 1/2	23 1/2	108 1/2	7 1/4	El P&L pt	9880	33 1/2	31 1/2	21 1/2
109 1/2	7 1/4	Adams Express	1300 108 1/2	107 1/2	+2 1/2	96 1/4	109 1/2	7 1/4	El P&L pt	13800	95 1/2	94 1/2	84 1/2
110 1/2	7 1/4	Adv Rmly pf	1600	62 1/2	60	12 1/2	110 1/2	7 1/4	Elk Horn Coal	1200	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2
111 1/2	7 1/4	Ahumada Lead	6500	40	38 1/2	1 1/2	111 1/2	7 1/4	Emmer-Brant	600	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
112 1/2	7 1/4	Ajax Rubber	9460	130 1/2	128 1/2	2 1/2	112 1/2	7 1/4	End-Anderson	5500	71 1/2	68 1/2	71 1/2
113 1/2	7 1/4	All Am Cables	100 135 1/2	135 1/2	+1 1/2	38 1/2	113 1/2	7 1/4	Erica City	100	35	33 1/2	35
114 1/2	7 1/4	Allied Chem	18320 131 1/2	128 1/2	+3 1/2	40 3/4	114 1/2	7 1/4	Erica City	12000	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
115 1/2	7 1/4	Allis-Chalmers	3300 82 1/2	80 1/2	+2 1/2	53 1/2	115 1/2	7 1/4	Eureka Vac	8500	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
116 1/2	7 1/4	Allis-Chalmers	200 108 1/2	108 1/2	+1 1/2	42 1/2	116 1/2	7 1/4	Erie lat pf	100	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
117 1/2	7 1/4	Am Ag Ch pf	1900 23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2	120 1/2	117 1/2	7 1/4	Famous Play	53500	120 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2
118 1/2	7 1/4	Am Ag Ch pf	4400 93 1/2	93 1/2	+1 1/2	120 1/2	118 1/2	7 1/4	Famous Play	53500	120 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2
119 1/2	7 1/4	Am Bk Note	100 55 1/2	55 1/2	+1 1/2	49 1/2	119 1/2	7 1/4	First Nat Stores	48200	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
120 1/2	7 1/4	Am Beet Sug	24500 38 1/2	38 1/2	+1 1/2	35 1/2	120 1/2	7 1/4	Fed Lat & Trac	48000	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
121 1/2	7 1/4	Am Bosch	9000 31 1/2	29 1/2	+2 1/2	105 1/2	121 1/2	7 1/4	Fed M & S pf	5300	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
122 1/2	7 1/4	Am Brake Shy	1800 174 1/2	174 1/2	+1 1/2	200 1/2	122 1/2	7 1/4	Fed Phoenix Pl	200	187 1/2	186 1/2	186 1/2
123 1/2	7 1/4	Am Brown Box	2000 25 1/2	25 1/2	+1 1/2	185 1/2	123 1/2	7 1/4	Fish Lake Bus	1200	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
124 1/2	7 1/4	Am Car & R rts	2400 23 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2	105 1/2	124 1/2	7 1/4	Fisk Nat Pl	300	106	106	106
125 1/2	7 1/4	Am Chain A	2800 20 1/2	20 1/2	+1 1/2	168 1/2	125 1/2	7 1/4	Fish Lake Bus	2700	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
126 1/2	7 1/4	Am Can	1500 110 1/2	110 1/2	+1 1/2	115 1/2	126 1/2	7 1/4	Fisk Rubber	2700	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
127 1/2	7 1/4	Am Chic	1500 49 1/2	47 1/2	+2 1/2	175 1/2	127 1/2	7 1/4	Fisk Rub pf	1800	115 1/2	112 1/2	115 1/2
128 1/2	7 1/4	Am Chic	2000 46 1/2	45 1/2	+1 1/2	53 1/2	128 1/2	7 1/4	Foundation	1800	185 1/2	184 1/2	185 1/2
129 1/2	7 1/4	Am Chic	72500 49 1/2	48 1/2	+1 1/2	53 1/2	129 1/2	7 1/4	Foundation	1800	185 1/2	184 1/2	185 1/2
130 1/2	7 1/4	Am Express	1600 137 1/2	133 1/2	+4 1/2	115 1/2	130 1/2	7 1/4	Fox Film A	15600	81 1/2	78 1/2	81 1/2
131 1/2	7 1/4	Am Exp	2000 137 1/2	133 1/2	+4 1/2	115 1/2	131 1/2	7 1/4	Freemantle	12000	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
132 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	100 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	132 1/2	7 1/4	Gardner Mot	12000	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
133 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	133 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
134 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	134 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
135 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	135 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
136 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	136 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
137 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	137 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
138 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	138 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
139 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	139 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
140 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	140 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
141 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	141 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
142 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	142 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
143 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	143 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
144 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	144 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
145 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	145 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
146 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	146 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
147 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	147 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
148 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	148 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
149 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	149 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
150 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	150 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
151 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	151 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
152 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	152 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
153 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	153 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
154 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	154 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
155 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	155 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
156 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	156 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
157 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	157 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
158 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	158 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
159 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	159 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
160 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	160 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
161 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	161 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
162 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	162 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
163 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	163 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
164 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	164 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
165 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	165 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
166 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	166 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
167 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	167 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
168 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	168 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
169 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	169 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
170 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	170 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
171 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	171 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
172 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	172 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
173 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	173 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
174 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	174 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
175 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	175 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
176 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	176 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
177 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	177 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
178 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	178 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
179 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	179 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
180 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	180 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
181 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	181 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
182 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	182 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
183 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	183 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
184 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	184 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
185 1/2	7 1/4	Am F & P pf	200 130 1/2	130 1/2	+1 1/2	73 1/2	185 1/2	7 1/4	Gen Asphalt	28500	70 1/2	67 1/2	

INDIANA RUNNERS ARE EXPERIENCED

Largest Squad of Veterans in Several Years Reports

diana University are working out in preparation for their indoor meets in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, and also keeping eyes on the outdoor season which opens here, May 1, with University of Chicago. The present squad contains more experienced track men than Indiana has had in several years. Indications are that the promising group of sopho-

Prospects for a successful indoor season look favorable, with a group of good cross-country and long and middle-distance runners from whom to select a relay team.

building what is hoped to be a star indoor aggregation. W. A. Caine '26, R. H. Rose '26, R. C. Pope '27, A. S. White '26, P. L. Little '28, J. E. Alexander '28, H. E. Reed '26, M. E. Easton '26, R. C. Pepper '26 and J. C. Davis '28 are numbered among those who are being coached for relay running.

The Crimson presents a stronger group of field-event candidates than were out last year. In the hammer-throw W. E. Crowe '27, R. Wilson '26

and D. C. Bernoske '26 are working out daily. G. L. Fisher '26, state record holder in the 100-yard dash, will be assisted by his brother W. H. Fisher '27 this year. General Prather '27, last year's varsity man, will be helped by the main line. J. F. Lannan '26 is a dependable prospect for the broad-jump. Coach Hayes will have a good man in the high-jump and another in the pole-vault who represented the Crimson two years ago in these two events.

There is no doubt that the strengthened dash events by R. C. Pepper '26, southern champion in the 100-yard run in 1924. The fleet-footed runner in the Olympic trials in the 100-meter dash at Atlanta, the same time made by H. M. Abrahams, English runner, in the Olympic events in Paris, that of 19:3-5.5. J. C. Dwyer '26 is moreover is also a dash man of ability.

Middle and long-distance runners are numerous. In the quarter-mile

Easton will compete for places on the varsity. Rose, Caine and Alexander probably will receive the call in the two mile, mile and half-mile.

IT IS unusual to see the Boston Athletic Association represented by such an in-and-out hockey team as it has this season. The material is of excellent caliber, but there is considerable lacking in getting the best out of it. Clark Hodder, former Harvard star, could be developed into as good a center as there

Despite the large crowds attending the New York hockey games, Boston is the only American city to have a money maker, in the N. H. L. this season.

When you read about Lionel Hitchman starring for the Bruins it is because he has to. With big Sprague Cleghorn, he comes to the rink to try to convince the crowd to take their chances on Hitchman. The odds are against him, but he has to, and consequently he has to bust and has a shot at success. When he overcomes the desire to rush every play, he can be a valuable asset. He is unable to conserve energy for defensive strength.

FEDERATION GIVEN WIDER SCOPE
MANILA, Feb. 6 (AP)—The Philippine

Amateur Athletic Federation has been converted into an official government agency to have charge of all sports and to supervise affairs of all athletic organizations in the Philippines. The measure making this effective was passed by the Legislature and signed by Governor-General Wood. Under the law the Federation also is charged with organizing and directing the training of athletes to representing the islands in international contests.

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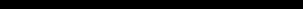
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EDITORIALS

The postponement of the preliminary disarmament conference which was to have been held under the auspices of the League of Nations in February arouses, not without reason, apprehension as to the ultimate outcome of such a conference even if held.

Twenty-Five Years Without Disarmament

Next to the extreme jealousy of European nations, one for the other, the great stumbling-block is Russia. Thus far the Soviet Republic has manifested no purpose of participating, and with Russia out all the states bordering on her territory will look nervously to their arms.

Some idea of the difficulty of getting tangible results from conferences of this character may be gained from a rapid survey of European efforts in this direction during the last quarter-century. Never, except during the volcanic period of the World War, was the European mind wholly free from the aspiration for disarmament. Conferences have been held, conventions signed, agreements concluded but the drum rolls and the saber rattles as menacingly as ever.

In 1890 and again in 1907 Hague conferences drafted rules of war—most of which were violently ruptured when war came—but, despite efforts, were unable to accomplish anything in the way of the limitation of armaments. In the second conference the American delegates, under instructions from President Roosevelt, contended vigorously for such action but without results. In 1912, Lord Haldane strove, by means of a "naval holiday," to check the race for naval supremacy between Great Britain and Germany. He failed, and war's arbitrament was resorted to two years later.

At Paris in 1919-1920 real disarmament was effected, but in a way certain to be temporary and to lead in the end to enhanced military establishments. Germany, Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria were virtually disarmed. As a gesture of fair play and righteous intention, the allied conferees went on to provide that the Council of the League should formulate plans for the reduction of armaments "to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations."

Nothing whatever has been accomplished under this provision, although between 1921 and 1924 three plans for the reduction of armaments were formulated. The first, proposed by Lord Esher, and not dissimilar to the Washington naval treaty, was rejected by the League. The second, known as "The Treaty of Mutual Assistance," was referred by the Assembly to the various governments and failed, although eighteen governments accepted it "in principle." On the basis of criticisms expressed by the governments which had been partly favorable, another treaty, known as the "Geneva Protocol," was offered in 1924. Again eighteen states ratified, but it fell, through its rejection by the British Government. It did, however, accomplish something, for some of its fundamentals, in modified form, appear in the Locarno pact as moral obligations, though without direct bearing upon disarmament.

The one actual achievement in the direction of the limitation of armaments was effected by the Washington Conference in 1921. Limited though it was to nations having interests in the Far East, it put a sharp check to naval rivalry between the United States, Great Britain and Japan in one group, and France and Italy in a second. At the same conference an effort was made to limit the use of submarines and of poison gas, but as yet this treaty has not been ratified by France.

In view of the fact that the only conference for the limitation of armaments that has produced tangible results was that at Washington, it is understandable that efforts are being made to induce President Coolidge to call another one if the League lags much longer.

Members of the Engineering Institute of Canada have kept rather aloof from politics, but engineers are coming more into active public life in the Dominion. Some highly responsible administrative positions are held by engineers, including Sir Henry Thornton as president of the Canadian

A Canadian Engineering Parliament

National Railways, and Charles A. Magrath as chairman of the Ontario Hydroelectric Power Commission and chairman of the Canadian section of the International Joint Commission.

The annual meeting of the Engineering Institute is something like an engineering parliament. It is attended by members from every part of the Dominion: every province is represented, and almost every industrial center. The subjects for discussion at the meeting in Toronto this year included "The Fuel Problem in Canada," "The Water Supply of Border Cities," "The Influence of the Modern Highway," and others which have a wide public interest at the present time.

It is fitting that the engineering profession should rank among the first in Canada, and natural that engineering topics should receive an increasing public attention. The story of Canadian industrial development is recorded in great public works and national engineering projects. At the eastern portals of the Dominion there are the harbor works and railway terminals of Halifax and St. John, with ample accommodation for the largest ocean liners in the Atlantic service, the St. Lawrence ship channel, the Quebec Bridge, the Quebec terminals of the National Transcontinental Railway and the port of Montreal, about 150 miles farther inland, all of which are remarkable examples of Canadian engineering enterprise. Above Montreal, the St. Lawrence Canal system, the Welland Canal at the Niagara peninsula and the Canadian locks at Sault Ste. Marie, are engineering links which extend commercial navigation almost next door to the prairie country.

The Canadian lines through the Rocky Mountains, particularly the tunneling and spiral grades of the Kicking Horse Pass, tell a wonderful story of the fortitude and skill of the railway

engineer. Harbor works at Vancouver and Prince Rupert, and the huge dry dock at Victoria, are Pacific milestones of Canadian development, and there are other notable engineering achievements on the west, like the hydroelectric development at Queenstown and the grain terminals at Port Arthur and Fort William. Little wonder that the meetings of the Engineering Institute of Canada are well attended, and that there is a widespread public interest outside of the engineering profession in the questions there discussed.

Accepting the reported declarations of President Calles of Mexico at their face value, one is bound to admit that no way is left open for himself or the Mexican Government to recede from the position assumed in the controversy which has arisen over the alleged arbitrary confiscation of land titles claimed by Americans in that country. Answering the charge that recent enactments of the Mexican Congress have reversed the Government's established policy which was interpreted to assure protection to alien landowners who had obtained titles prior to the revision of the Constitution, President Calles insists that there has been absolutely no change in Mexico's position.

President Calles Speaks for Mexico

The President's interviewer makes it plain that the gentleman whom he quotes fully realizes the importance of the issue which has been raised and the seriousness of the controversy between his own and the American Government. In the meantime he and his advisers are awaiting the delivery of a note which is said already to be on its way from the Washington State Department making clear the attitude of the United States.

Any expression of lay opinion in times of crisis may be futile, but it may be possible, from the testimony of disinterested private individuals, to gain an unprejudiced view of a matter that seems in danger of becoming confused by the tendency of partisans to defend purely nationalistic attitudes. It is possible to quote from a letter written by an American whose business required him to live for years in Mexico a somewhat illuminating statement of the case written to a correspondent in Boston. He says:

"The 'nub' of the whole is hidden from the public eye. The fact is that some of the old men, Americans, have large tracts of highly valuable land (one company has a trifle over 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 acres), to which they acquired some shadowy title prior to 1917, the year of the adoption of the new Constitution. They were required by the Carranza Government, in common with all natives and foreigners claiming to hold title to land, to present their proofs of title for registration, exactly as you and I have to do when buying or leasing property. If we do not, then our titles will not hold water."

It is explained that those whose titles were valid and incontestable submitted their proofs as required, but that those who refused at that time have persisted in their declared right to rest their claim upon such pretended paper titles as they possessed. Under the new law, this same observer seeks to show, it is explicitly declared that all titles to land legally acquired before the adoption of the amended Constitution shall be recognized. He quite naturally asks what could be fairer than this.

Is it the duty of the United States Government to attempt, by what must be the exercise of admittedly superior power, to protect the questionable rights of these claimants? There is a possibility, by no means remote, that those who have represented the United States in the controversy have been misled or deliberately deceived. The people of the United States have not yet forgotten that within quite recent years their own Government, ever watchful of their welfare, has been imposed upon and victimized by representatives of the same powerful interests which now complain that they are not being fairly treated by the Mexican Government. And yet it is claimed that the inequities practiced north of the Rio Grande by the despoilers of the public domain are trifling in comparison with what has been done or attempted in Mexico, largely by the same men.

This may explain the somewhat assertive attitude of President Calles. If he is justified in his insistence that the equities are upon the side of his Government, and not upon that of the claimants, there should be a suspension of judgment in the United States upon any decision until the facts are generally understood.

We of what we are often inclined to conclude is the drab age of the commonplace, the era in which generosity, courage, unselfishness and even kindness are discounted, and in which the only thought of those who hope to succeed must be for themselves, have been awakened recently to the realization

The Days of Real Chivalry

that the days of real chivalry are no more of the past and the future than of the present. Hardly a day has passed in the last week or more that there has not been recorded upon the scroll of unselfish human achievement some outstanding act of real heroism where those performing such acts have been impelled by no other motive or purpose than that irresistible impulse which brings with it the desire and willingness to express, in concrete form, the brotherhood of mankind.

The affairs of the world, large and small, will all be taken care of, one concludes, so long as there remains to be obeyed this prompting which, at times of peril or distress, causes men and women to forget their own welfare or safety in the desire to succor and save those who are unable to help themselves. There is no need to pass laws to compel those to do right who by impulse are unselfish. It would serve no real purpose to enact into law the words of the Golden Rule. The massed armies and navies of all the civilized nations of the world would never be able to enforce the kindly edict: "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

So the era of chivalry will continue with us just so long as this inspired counsel is voluntarily heeded. With this realization there comes the gratifying assurance that we should not too apprehensively view the confusing and somewhat discouraging evidences so profligately displayed

which tend to persuade us that the world of today is in a very bad way. The discordant clamor of the mob impinges almost relentlessly upon human consciousness, and as one is disturbed by raucous voices of the night, so do those who listen too closely to the alarms which are sounded incline to the opinion that the sterner and deeper note of righteousness and justice has been silenced.

But reason and right interpretation come with the morning. In the revealing light of day we see outstanding, like beacons to human hope, the unimpeachable evidences of the imperishable brotherhood upon which rest the foundations of civilization and progress. Just as we are able to forget the discomforts which the night brought, so may we regard with less concern much that is said of so-called crime waves, of human selfishness, of human depravity and of man's inhumanity to man. All these things, it may be hoped, will in due time pass away.

Appreciation, listeners find, must be kept at a high polish in these days of concerts and festivals of modern music. Powers of taste and discernment have to be constantly alert, when so many problems are arising in connection with the doings of revolutionary composers.

The necessity for putting a valuation on something at variance with traditional procedure faces everybody who goes where singers and instrumentalists perform. Persons, who pretend to an interest in art want to let no good thing escape them, and no unworthy thing deceive them. By that very token, they undoubtedly ought to be ready with a definite estimate, whenever a given set of facts is placed before them; whenever, that is to say, they hear, under fair conditions of presentation, a new song, piano piece or orchestral work.

The question certainly is intricate, in view of the great number of new paths along which the modernists have struck out. In former days, it could hardly have been so. Before the war, it seems to have been nothing more serious than whether the dim outlines of the "Afternoon of a Faun" justified themselves on grounds of impressionism, and whether the sudden shifts of mood in the "Domestic Symphony" found excuse in the requirements of realism; before that, nothing more troublesome than whether Brahms' idea of C minor contradicted or supplemented Beethoven's, and still before that, nothing more perplexing than whether Wagner, in the name of themes, wrote melodies or unrelated successions of notes.

The case takes on comparatively clear appearance for Schönberg and Stravinsky. A chamber music audience in Barcelona has listened to "Pierrot Lunaire," without quite breaking up; symphony audiences in New York have submitted to the "Sacred du Printemps" without walking out in force. Prokofiev and Hindemith are accepted widely. Mild revolutionaries, like Bartók and Scriabin, cause little controversy anywhere.

To mention American modernists, there are Varèse, Cowell and Ives. The first, when his "Hyperprism" was brought out a few seasons ago, had to endure hissing. Today, he is taken for granted, and his "Amériques" presently comes in for production by one of the most renowned of orchestras. The second is coldly received, offering his "string piano" and "tone-cluster" concepts. The third, who has set the Concord School of Philosophy to music and has written tone biographies of Emerson, Hawthorne and Thoreau and Alcott, remains almost ignored. Appreciation, then, has yet responsibilities to meet, even in the United States.

Random Ramblings

We certainly are living in an era of education. There is scarcely a subject without a school somewhere to teach it. It is perhaps coincident with the change in the home that what once was taught there by the mother is attended to in school. But if Sister Susie's school-taught biscuits are as good as those that mother used to make, the end will have been achieved. After all, education is only knowing where to go for knowledge.

A Florida real estate operator announces that in a Miami suburb, where building operations are very active, eleven obsolete Mississippi River steamboats have been requisitioned for use as temporary homes, each boat housing about eight families. This is reminiscent of the historical "tent city" of the California gold rush period. What extraordinary conditions men will live under in their quest for sudden riches!

"Concrete Men Will Convene," is a headline, not taken from a periodical published during the Stone Age, but from the Longview (Wash.) Daily News. It captions a story announcing the annual convention of the Northwest Concrete Products Association, which goes on to say that some "hard" problems will be discussed.

Fourteen years have passed since a well-known aviator predicted that within five years from that time airplanes would be as numerous as automobiles. It was doubtful then; and it even appears today that many more years than five will pass before the aircraft can overtake the speeding motor vehicles in numbers.

Above anything else, we insist upon knowing if the status of that great American institution, the doughnut, is to be in any way jeopardized by the proposed consolidation of the large bakery companies of the United States.

The plan to use gas more generally for house heating is another indication that, if "necessity is the mother of invention," strikes may be the father of substitutes.

A news dispatch from London relates that a justice in the Chancery Division High Court, interrogating the counsel, asked what a saxophone is. Truly, ignorance can be bliss!

If prohibition is the failure that its opponents claim it is, why are they constantly agitating for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment?

To the question: What constitutes a "crime wave"? the answer is: A 72-point headline, one glorified thug, and a galaxy of type.

Andrew Carnegie had it right when he said: "The gods send thread for a web begun."

The Peabodys Live on Claverly Street

We all know on Claverly Street when Mr. and Mrs. Peabody are going to have company. We can tell it by the geraniums in the window.

The geraniums are in full bloom now and have been flourishing there all autumn. Ordinarily the flowers are turned facing the light in the street. But if company is expected in the Peabody ménage, then an hour or two before its arrival Mrs. Peabody goes to her geraniums and turns them about, presenting to the sidewalk only a view of tangled stalks.

When this aspect is observed Claverly Street nods at the clear indications, and we warn our little boys to be careful not to dirty Mrs. Peabody's sidewalk, or to make noises near the Peabody house, because the Peabodys expect visitors. The turning of the geraniums has even been the occasion for Mrs. Peabody to send over a glass of her famous barberry conserve "for the company," as she has put it.

The Peabody home is not greatly different from others on quiet, old-fashioned American streets that visitors from other countries seem to know so little about. It is on an elevation that rises off the sidewalk on Claverly Street perhaps six feet.

The slope, or ledge, is rather steep, yet it is Mr. Peabody's pride to keep the grass there well trimmed. He mows this roof-slope of greensward by attaching a clothesline to the wooden handle of his lawn mower, loosening the cutting attachment so that it revolves easily, and then lowering the ingenious instrument by hand. The mower goes over the edge whirling merrily, and when it has reached the brick sidewalk below it is hauled back and is started off again on the next swath.

Finally Mr. Peabody trims the edges with the big scissors he has used for this purpose ever since Mr. Hastings, his next-door neighbor, moved away and took with him the grass shears that Mr. Peabody had been accustomed to borrow for the past eleven years. The man who lives in the Hastings house now does not have any grass shears, and if the truth were told Mr. Peabody rather holds it against him.

Having passed the doorkill of the Peabody home, one is generally escorted by Mr. Peabody to the hat pegs under the hallway stairs. Ever since they moved into the house the Peabodys have been intending to replace the old-fashioned row of hat pegs with a modern mahogany coat hanger—the kind that has brass spikes stuck out on it in acute angles at the top.

Debate upon this mahogany coat hanger has been going on so long that Mr. and Mrs. Peabody sometimes think they own it. As every Christmas, or birthday, or gift day approaches, the mahogany coat hanger is revived. Mrs. Peabody knows exactly what she wants, and she has described it frequently to Mr. Peabody, who has an idea that it looks "something like a tree, George," and that at the top there are brass projections, "like branches," on which the hats are hung. Mr. Peabody wonders if the hats are like leaves.

Year by year passes and still the old pegs keep their place, and the wraps are hung on them, and if the truth were told, Mr. Peabody, certainly, and Mrs. Peabody probably, would resent any change. "Perhaps some day the children will fix the house over," says George Peabody sometimes, reflectively.

But all we who hang our coats here see is a row of old-fashioned porcelain-tipped pegs.

In the sitting room, the geraniums are all pointed at the visitors. They are focused at them in a circular battery of blooms that is pronounced very striking. Mrs.

Peabody comes in shortly, wiping her hands from the kitchen, and smiles proudly from the visitors to the geraniums. The flowers are a good opening for talk, a sort of conversational gambit.

One thing leads to another, and Mr. Peabody is pleased at the smooth way the talk is developing but wonders why dinner is so late. After a while he will endeavor to raise the question, but Mrs. Peabody's eyebrow stops him. He is thrown back on his three primary topics—books, postage stamps, and chess. Failing in these, he is happy to step out of the breach and to retire to the little library off the larger sitting room. But if there is a child among the visitors, he wants no better amusement.

Sooner or later the Peabody clocks strike. There is the one on the mantelpiece in the dining room, which is customarily a little slow, and there is the rapid-striking one in the study, which is a little fast, and there is the brass French clock over the sitting room fireplace, which has no voice of its own but which always reproachfully points to a different hour somewhere in between the other two, with an expression that shows it would like to contradict them if it could.

Mrs. Peabody thinks that the face of a clock is singularly expressive. It is with the feeling that it is only fair to the silent timepiece to give it equal opportunity to register its opinion, that she has placed it in the post of honor. Perhaps that is it, or perhaps it is only because this clock is generally on time.

There are tales to be told about each of the clocks, if one only knew them, and of how they came into the Peabody possession, and of incidents connecting them with the arrival, growth and maturity of the younger Peabodys. They are all indissolubly bound to the household, like the coat pegs in the hall. Sometimes they seem to lord it a bit over their owners, who pretend they would replace them, for they have the tyranny of faithful servants. They have imbibed and they impart the atmosphere of the household.

It is recorded that on one occasion Mr. Peabody for three days felt an unaccountable sense of uneasiness in his own front parlor, and at length solved the mystery by discovering that Mrs. Peabody had shifted the cane-bottomed rocker from the rear left-hand corner over across the Oriental carpet, to the right-hand corner.

Mr. Peabody did not say much on this occasion, but he allowed his attitude to be felt. Indeed, it was probably his reproachful way of looking at the cane-bottomed rocker in its new site that nipped in the bud an organized movement at about this time to substitute cream-colored back cushions on the davenport for the buff-colored ones.

It is only fair to say, however, that Mrs. Peabody has interchanged the rug in the living room for the rug in the dining room, and Mr. Peabody has even yet not discovered the imposition.

Some visitors at the Peabody home—people of small discernment—compare unfavorably the old-fashioned objects and furniture to be found there with the automatic devices, the elevator chutes and all the other nicknacks they themselves use at the model apartments where they are paying high rents (of all reasons!) because they are so new. Wind of such reflections coming at length indirectly to Peabody ears, inevitably ends by reviving the mahogany coat-hanger issue.

But Lissie, the maid, who has weathered similar coat-hanger crises these twenty-odd years, only smiles at such times, and nods her head knowingly at the milkman when he comes with his bottles.

R. L. S.

The Week in New York

New York

Some of the less euphonious by-products of music, which have hitherto been discouraged as far as they could be with courtesy and tact, have now shown a usefulness in a quite unexpected sphere. From the time the pied piper, piped the rats from Hamelin, manometric flames were set dancing, and John McCormack cracked the table glassware with his voice, the unusual powers of sound waves have been recognized, but this week they appeared as an adjunct to the apparatus of the fire department. Charles Kellogg, before the watchful eyes of the firemen of Engine Company 65, stood before a flaming gas jet and, with a bow and a large aluminum tuning fork, played a series of shrieks that sent the flame to any height desired and finally put it out. The shrieks he invoked, moreover, were of the sort only too easily-produced, so that his invention should have a universal use; and his beneficence will be especially great if it so develops co-operation between the varied realms of human activities that every fire department will come to maintain a musical studio.

New York's versatile police force added this week to its long list of varied exploits the detection, pursuit and capture of an errant and very much perplexed pig. The animal drew the attention of the law when it led a following of interested spectators on a zigzag and circling course in defiance of the traffic regulations and signals along a busy part of upper Seventh Avenue. Patrolman Eugene Zerfas, in whom the majesty was residing at that time at One Hundred Thirty-fourth Street, which is a school crossing and therefore doubly to be respected, tried to interrupt the tour, though with snow on the ground and suspicion in the pig, his whole repertoire of maneuvers, including dashes, dives, slides and skids, was exhausted vainly until someone arrived with a lasso. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals furnished a private escort and carriage to convey the unusual visitor to its hostelry to await its friends or guardians, and it remains there at this writing, the first of its race within the memory of the oldest employee thus to call upon the New York society's charity.

Skyscraper history, of which the only consistency in the city of its origin has been an always uneven and checkered growth, is to have one of its little ironies smoothed out in consequence of the sale this week of the plot on which the first of the giants was raised. Number 44-50 Broadway, where the present occupant has ignored the urge upward, is to return more nearly to its former rank in the neighborhood with a building of thirty-five stories. Fame gloved on the plot originally in 1888 when it was chosen as the site of the Tower Building, the first of the skyscrapers, the name symbolizing the achievement at that time of using steel frames to run the structure up to a height of seven stories. The lesson it taught quickly ended its distinction. By 1902 the Flatiron Building, farther uptown, was scraping the sky at twenty stories, the Singer, closer by, in 1908, with forty-one, and then the Woolworth, a little beyond, in 1913, with sixty. Its degradation continued in 1915 when the Tower was replaced by an even smaller structure. The thirty-five stories now planned, however, will restore its contact with the sky, though not too soon, for already there are seven buildings taller.

The Congo, already one of the world's last settings for balladry and romance, is to be reduced from its lore to the language of business by a course which the New York University School of Commerce began this week. Prof. Henry G. Bayer, with the help of exhibits from the Belgian and French Governments, and with the co-operation of such distinguished speakers as Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, the Belgian Ambassador, has undertaken to illuminate for regular students at the university and for others interested, this territory, which, from his description, is a garden of the world's riches. Rubber, rice and cotton, ebony, mahogany and rosewood, gold, diamonds and radium, are all on his long list and waiting in quantities as yet barely touched. The announcement of the course adds that Professor Bayer will discuss the economic and administrative aspects of the territory.

which is taken to mean, of course, that he will if any of his students are still to be found in the United States when he finishes telling all the wealth this new horn of plenty contains.

An ancient votive offering on behalf of the grain crop of Sicily, dating from about 400 B.C. has been on exhibition at the Reinhardt Galleries here this week, expressing the aspiration of its creator so earnestly and artistically, that, though it consists of but a single sheaf of wheat of natural size done in gold, it is said to be worth today \$35,000. The exhibitor, Dr. Jacob Hirsch, an internationally known dealer in archaeological objects, has acquired it only recently after an effort lasting over thirty-five years. It was an offering to the goddess Demeter, who awarded fertility to the soil of the deserving upon suitable representations at her shrine in the Greek city of Syracuse, Sicily, where it was found. The intense devotion of the artist led to a rare perfection, even to the mounting of the stems bearing the kernels of little gold spirals, so that though they are strong enough to stand erect, they are limber enough to wave as in a wind.

Another land boom, which may rank with its predecessors in strategy if not in fame, is in the process of being made on Long Island. Though some of the reports of sales already have blown away out on the south shore have already been false and resonant, the first note of the scale now impending has just been struck by a New York City real estate dealer in a speech before the town board of the soon-to-be-famous community of Copiague, Long Island, he has discovered, is not sufficiently known, either to the more movable residents of other parts of the United States, or to many of the more stationary inhabitants of Manhattan. A "guest week," personally celebrated a few times in the year by each of the 3,000,000 loyal Long Islanders, with the honor directed either at a prospect or at someone who at home is, as the phrase has it, a "loud speaker," the dealer points out, introduce 1,000,000 new visitors to their midst. What the real estate dealers, even the amateurs, could do amidst such a windfall is, in view of the recent experience of California and Florida, well assimilated history.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Gift of £70,000 for Music Culture"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In the Monitor of Dec. 16, a correspondent reports a "gift of £70,000 for music culture," in connection with the proposed Scottish National School of Music in Glasgow. Will you allow me to correct a little misapprehension with regard to the sum mentioned?

It is estimated that a sum of £100,000 will be necessary for the foundation and endowment of the proposed school, and toward this sum Sir D. M. Stevenson has offered to donate £30,000, not £70,000, as reported, when the balance of £70,000 shall have been raised otherwise. Sir Darnley's gift is conditional, and will come by way of completion of the enterprise.

E. G.

Paisley, Scotland.

"A Progressive State"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was particularly impressed by a recent editorial in the Monitor, entitled "A Progressive State," which referred to the new Republic of Czechoslovakia and its broad-minded and able leader, President Masaryk.

I have been deeply interested in President Masaryk and his great foreign secretary, Dr. Benes. It is a pity that the world has not more enlightened statesmen such as they are. No doubt President Masaryk's wide American experience has broadened his vision and tempered his life in dealing with the many difficulties which have come up to him for solution.

J. C.

Ogden, Utah.